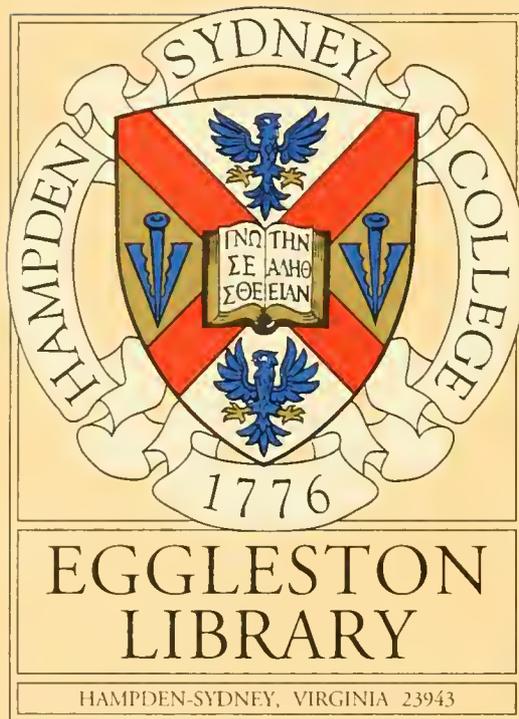


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THE *Record* OF
HAMPDEN-
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*Viet Nam: Voices of the War Symposium
Revives an Era for Students*

Seeking the Truth

PRESIDENT WILSON AND I RECENTLY visited someone in Atlanta who was curious about this fall's symposium, "Viet Nam Twenty Years After: Voices of the War," to which much of this issue is devoted. He asked the President how he had managed to bring such a diversely distinguished group of internationally known figures to the Hampden-Sydney campus for what may have been the most comprehensive symposium on the Viet Nam era ever held in America.

"How did a small college in the Virginia countryside pull this off?" he asked us.

It was a reasonable question. Why would a group of gentlemen, with international reputations for their role in politics, military strategy, intelligence, and media coverage of the Viet Nam War era travel from all quarters of the planet to a college of fewer than one thousand students to share, discuss, and debate their perspectives with these students and their professors, without even the incentive of the large honoraria to which they are accustomed as speakers in high demand?

The fact is, the symposium had rather modest origins. Teaching students in international affairs, General Sam had recognized that, at a time when prospects of foreign military interventions are regular fare in the media, today's college-age people are largely ignorant of the the Viet Nam era and its significance to this nation. He thought it would be a good idea to hold a symposium on campus *for the students*—so that they could learn first-hand from the people who were involved in that conflict. He got on the phone and began to call his friends who had held positions of political and military responsibility during that time, and the people in the media who observed the political and military process. We soon realized that Sam's friends included General William Westmoreland, who commanded the war effort in Viet Nam; William Colby, who headed the pacification effort in Viet Nam and was head of the CIA; Oliver Stone, a decorated veteran who produced *Platoon*; Peter Arnett and Morley Safer, who covered the war for the media; Walt Rostow, who advised U.S. presidents

during the period; Senators Eugene McCarthy and George McGovern, who ran for president and opposed the war; and others who will be cited in the following pages.

The decision was made to share this experience with the community at large while sustaining the original mission of the symposium as a teaching instrument for Hampden-Sydney students. The result was a symposium which was covered by media from coast to coast, and which alumni, parents, friends, and faculty and students from other educational institutions travelled hundreds of miles to attend.

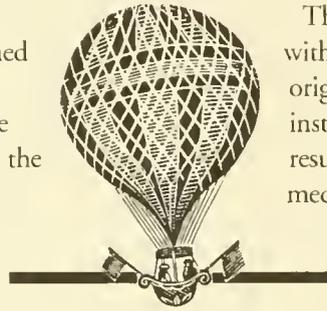
What made this symposium different from symposia at major universities—which routinely attract world-renowned figures—was the natural intimacy between the symposium participants and the Hampden-Sydney community of students, faculty, and staff. With their neckties loosened, people accustomed to breakfast with heads of state enjoyed Shirley's omelets and coffee and the company of students in the Pannill Commons, sharing their ideas and answering the students' candid questions.

The diversity of the participants' perspectives and the candor of the dialogue gave rise to the recurrent question: "Where is the Truth?"

The recurrence of this question from our students, and the earnest exploration, debate, discussion, disagreement, and gentlemanly collision of opposing views reaffirmed Hampden-Sydney's origin and tradition as a locus for the quest for the Truth. It reaffirmed the College's heritage as a place where Truth is not feared, and

where nothing but the Truth is acceptable. It reaffirmed Hampden-Sydney's mission as a liberal arts college where it is a fundamental belief that the perceptions and decisions of the past hold insight into the perceptions and the decisions of the present and future.

"Viet Nam Twenty Years After: Voices of the War" was, thus, a timeless experience, one which will be replicated in years to come for generations of Hampden-Sydney students seeking the Truth beneath the major issues and critical periods of our national and world history.



*"Start
by doing
what is
necessary.
Then do
what is
possible.
And suddenly
you are doing
the impossible."*

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI

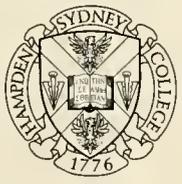
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On the front cover: General William
 Westmoreland and Peter Arnett (with
 President Wilson, who had invited them
 to speak at the Viet Nam Symposium)
 met again for the first time since Viet
 Nam and, over breakfast with students,
 chatted amicably about old times.

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Hampden-Sydney College offers equal
 opportunity in all areas of education
 and employment.



*"After hearing all the sessions at the Viet Nam
 Symposium, a student came up to me and asked,
 'Where is the truth in all this?'
 My answer was, 'Gotcha!' He had discovered
 what liberal education is all about:
 the search for truth."*

PRESIDENT SAMUEL VAUGHAN WILSON

THE *Record* OF HAMPDEN- SYDNEY

VOLUME 69, NO. 1

FALL 1993



STUDENTS HAD CONSTANT ACCESS TO SYMPOSIUM SPEAKERS, IN CLASSROOMS, FORMAL SESSIONS, AND MEALS:
 HERE SEVERAL STUDENTS EAT BREAKFAST WITH PETER ARNETT AND MORLEY SAFER

"Viet Nam 20 Years After: Voices of the War"

*A symposium for students brings luminaries to campus
 for several very busy days of face-to-face discussions and
 formal sessions in a packed Kirby Field House*

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Voices of the War heard anew at Collegé's Viet Nam Symposium

By Eunice Carwile

ANGER, FRUSTRATION, PAIN, resignation, shame, glory, defeat: Hampden-Sydney's symposium, "Viet Nam 20 Years After: The Voices of the War," brought back, for a while at least and in the neutral setting of academe, a sense of those days in the '60s and '70s when America seemed to be struggling with itself over a small spot in Southeast Asia.

Scholars, statesmen, news correspondents, and soldiers brought to this peaceful hamlet their experiences as principals in that nation-rending episode of American history. Before large audiences, they attempted to examine the issues objectively and to reach some conclusions about what happened and why.

Conclusions may be hard to come by, still. The participants presented such a diversity of voices that President Samuel V. Wilson was prompted to remark, "Sometimes I've wondered if we've been talking about the same war."

Colonel (USA, Ret.) Harry J. Summers, editor of *Vietnam* magazine, correspondent for the *Los Angeles Times*, and a symposium participant, said, "There's not one truth about Viet Nam; there are a million truths about Viet Nam. It depended on who you were and where you were and what you were doing." At times, on this historic weekend, it seemed that many of us remembered different truths.

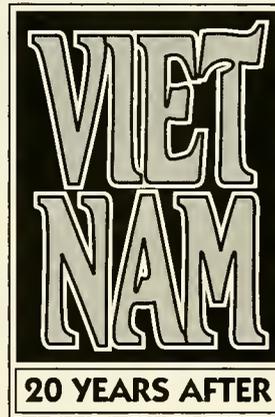
But the symposium was created more to educate the next generation than to expiate the sins of the last. For the young men and women not yet born when war was waged, but whose lives were deeply affected by it, "we wanted," said Wilson, "to lay out the Viet Nam conflict like a master painting, so a student could stand in front of it and see across the entire Vietnamese landscape, both in time and in space."

More than 140 young men enrolled in the independent studies course, which required reading at least

two of the books discussed, attending all sessions, and writing a thesis paper. Students from other colleges—Sweet Briar, Hollins, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, the University of Virginia, and Washington & Lee among them—as well as more than three hundred area high school students attended Friday's popular sessions.

Listening intently to the speakers and taking an active part in the sessions, the students proved the worth of the Symposium: "While we hoped that they would see what the major issues were and find some answers," Wilson said, "more important was that they were able to come up with the right questions."

Both as historic occasion and learning process, the Symposium fit perfectly Hampden-Sydney's role as a college founded at the time of the Revolution but constantly renewing and reevaluating itself for each generation: "James Madison and Patrick Henry were sitting back and smiling at this one," Wilson said.



Voices of the War
AN ORAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

September 16-18, 1993

Session I. Viet Nam: Concepts, Policies, Results. Because he feels "we still haven't gotten the story straight [about Viet Nam]," scholar and author Dr. **Walt Whitman Rostow** came to Hampden-Sydney to help a new generation understand what past ones have not. An advisor to the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Rostow thinks that the biggest mistake we made during the Viet Nam War was overlooking the most important issue of the time, the struggle between Indonesia and China for dominance of all Southeast Asia. "There was nobody in Asia in 1965 who didn't believe in the Domino Theory," he affirmed in Thursday's session.

Explaining the diplomatic history of the region, Rostow described a continent ready to explode in a battle for possession of the South China Sea, the Malacca Straits, and the riches of Thailand and Malay-

sia. "The real U.S. interest in Southeast Asia," he said, "was in assuring that the South China Sea not be dominated by a potentially hostile power."

President Johnson's role in the War has also been misunderstood, Rostow said. To the assertion that Johnson manipulated the Gulf of Tonkin incident in 1964 to obtain Congress's permission to send combat troops to Viet Nam, Rostow replied: "There was no deception. . . . Johnson was the last man in the administration to sign off on sending troops. He hated to do it. . . . He went because he felt it was the right thing to do." Johnson's abiding concern, Rostow explained, was "to defend vital American interests but in a way that nothing he did would trigger the use of nuclear weapons."

All argument aside, Rostow said, we learned two lessons for the future: for America to go to war, it needs a "limited, clear objective," and it should not "get involved in internal fighting where we don't want to be committed."

Rostow's most pressing message, however, was about the past. "We should look beyond the narrow view of defeat in South Viet Nam," he said. "Those who fought in Asia in those ten years—who held the line while free Asia prospered, gained confidence, and learned how to cooperate—those on the memorial [walls in Washington and New York] did not fight and die in vain."

Some Rostow responses to questions from the audience:

- The most important tactical error in the conduct of the War was President Nixon's effort to "outflank Democratic opposition to the war by announcing that the troops would be withdrawn in four years: he "gave Hanoi great encouragement," resulting in the Tet offensive.

- Was our defeat inevitable? "My answer is no." America became distracted, Rostow said, by Watergate, by the oil embargo, by domestic issues, and gave up on the war.

- "The press was undoubtedly biased against the policies of the government (not for the first time); they treated the war superficially without great knowledge of Southeast Asia." Yet it would be "a cop-out to blame everything" on the media, or even on the protesters, who were "insignificant": the real crack in the wall was the defection of pro-war factions after the Tet offensive.

- How much danger was there of nuclear war in Viet Nam? The issue was "profoundly in the mind of President Johnson," who avoided the use of nuclear force so that nothing he did should trigger the use of nuclear weapons" by

anyone else. John Kennedy was "haunted by the thought that he might be the man" who would have to unleash the storm; indeed, Rostow said, the only bright spot in Kennedy's untimely death was that he no longer had to bear that burden—"a responsibility that went beyond anything a frail human being should have to bear."

- Asked about Neil Sheehan's assertion in *A Bright and Shining Lie* that President Johnson had distorted facts and acted precipitously to get authorization to intervene in Viet Nam, Rostow said, "I know damn well he didn't do any such thing. Everyone in the Senate knew what was going on, and the process took a year." (Rostow admitted he had never read the book: "When you write 17 books and play tennis, you don't have time to read Neil Sheehan.")

- Asked about the conflicts between America's moral and strategic basis for foreign policy, Rostow pointed out that our felt tension between justice and necessity "is an abiding problem": "Most nations feel a conflict between morality and national interest . . . [but it is] heightened in the U.S. because we are not bound together into a nation by race or religion or geography so much as by a great set of ideals. . . . We are at our best when we feel a balance between our ideals and the national interest."

- If we had not intervened in Viet Nam? "The odds were very good," as Johnson thought, that we avoided a much larger war which would have involved nuclear weapons, perhaps on a worldwide scale.

- Why was no declaration of war passed? Because Dean Rusk and Tommy Thompson (ambassador to Moscow) said a formal declaration might "trigger" unknown agreements, like treaties with Russia or China, which could catapult the world into war. It was "a fairly clear-cut" decision on strategic grounds rather



WALT ROSTOW
 Professor of economics and history,
 University of Texas at Austin.
 Foreign policy advisor to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.
 Major, Strategic Services, WWII.
 A.B., Ph.D., Yale University;
 Rhodes Scholar, 1936-1938

"All argument aside, from Viet Nam we learned two lessons for the future: for America to go to war, we need a limited, clear objective, and we should not get involved in internal fighting where we don't want to be committed."



Two former Rhodes Scholars compare notes: Dr. William Holbrook (Converse Professor Emeritus of Romance Languages) and Symposium speaker Walt Rostow.



WILLIAM COLBY
Political Consultant,
Ambassador to Viet Nam and
director of rural pacification;
later Director of the CIA.
A.B., Princeton;
LL.B., Columbia.

"General Westmoreland, pointing out that the enemy had been 'totally repulsed,' called the Tet offensive 'a massive defeat for the Communists.'

His analysis was derided as nonsense.

But it was true.

The North had suffered a massive defeat on the ground, but won a massive psychological victory in America.

"[The successful South Vietnamese defense against the North], in my opinion, was victory.

If we were to produce a Viet Nam that was resistant to massive overthrow by the North, if we were to produce a Viet Nam which could protect its frontier and defend its ground, it had been done. That was our objective and we had achieved it."

than any effort to evade responsibility to Congress—which at the time would probably have supported a declaration.

• President Johnson regretted only one thing about Viet Nam: "His last reflection was that he did not use enough force."

Session 11. Viet Nam: The People's War

The former director of the CIA and a top-ranking civilian diplomat in Viet Nam from the beginning of the war almost to its end, William Colby gave an eyewitness account of U.S. involvement and our attempts to win the people in the countryside away from Communist influence.

Colby arrived in Viet Nam in May 1959—the month that North Vietnamese infiltrators were first sent into the South. For the next 16 years, he came to have an "unusual view of events there as a continuum," a moving picture rather than the view the rest of the world had of the war, a series of still images, most of them horrifying.

According to Colby, the progress of the war unfolded in four phases.

The first stage, from May 1958 to 1963, saw the first North Vietnamese incursion, when the Communists in the North realized that the fledgling republic in the South was actually going to succeed and resumed the People's War which had been so successful in the North. Their strategy, Colby suggested, was to win over the people in the countryside and "pull them out from under the government."

Here the U.S. made its first mistake in judgment, Colby said: our most recent experience had been in Korea, a standard military engagement, so we immediately responded by building up the South Vietnamese military. But the enemy didn't fight a "soldier's war."

Only after months of frustration did the allies start a people's war of their own, giving guns to the villagers and training them to defend themselves—the "Strategic Hamlet" system. So effective was this system that the enemy regarded it a major threat.

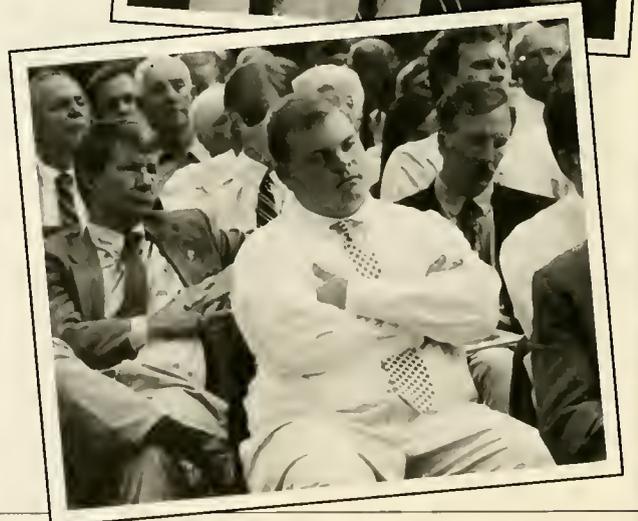
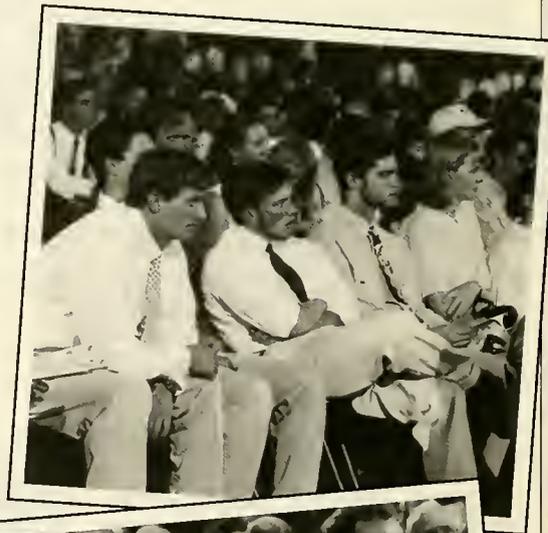
Yet in 1963 came the "explosion." Buddhist priests demonstrated against the Diem government—a Catholic elite—and sent the world one of its more graphic "still pictures": a priest setting himself afire in protest. On the side, the brother of President Diem was quietly plotting his own revolution. President Kennedy, under pressure from liberal Democrats for supporting a "repressive" government against whom even non-violent Buddhists were protesting, agreed to support a peaceful takeover of Diem's government. Kennedy had "no idea," Colby claims, that both Diems would be shot in the coup. Three

weeks later, Kennedy himself would be dead—"shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, acting ALONE," Colby added.

In the War's second stage, from 1963 to 1968, the situation deteriorated further. Lyndon Johnson "inherited a dilemma," Colby said: either to send American soldiers in to put together a stable Viet Nam, or stand by and watch as the South fell to the North. Johnson chose to send troops and "staved off defeat." Reconstruction was begun under the combined forces of civilian and military government agencies, headed by Samuel V. Wilson.

These efforts seemed to work until Tet 1968, when the Viet Cong penetrated most of the cities and towns in South Viet Nam. "It was a little demoralizing when there were 550,000 American soldiers there, and all that modern equipment, and Americans were temporarily thrown off base," said Colby. General Westmoreland, pointing out that the enemy had been "totally repulsed," called the Tet offensive "a massive defeat for the Communists." His analysis "was derided as nonsense," Colby said. "But it was true." The North suffered "a massive defeat on the ground, but won a massive psychological victory in America."

The third stage of the War began with Nixon's



election in 1968; he decided to "withdraw troops gradually" while building up Vietnamese forces and pacifying the countryside. "Surprisingly enough," said Colby, "it worked." By the end of 1971 most combat troops were gone. The countryside was essentially pacified. "I know it was," explained Colby, "because I rode through the countryside day after day"—once even going on a motorcycle trip across Viet Nam with John Paul Vann. "If we had tried that 3 years before," Colby said, "we would have had our heads shot off in the first half-hour."

The final stage began when the North realized that it was losing the People's War, and switched strategy to fight its own "soldier's war." They were repulsed by Vietnamese ground troops, supported only by American logistics and air power. "This, in my opinion," said Colby, "was victory. If we were to produce a Viet Nam that was resistant to massive overthrow by the North, if we were to produce a Viet Nam which could protect its frontier and defend its ground, it had been done. That was our objective and we had achieved it."

Then came the peace agreement, which the North "flagrantly violated," and "we did nothing about it." In the end the Battle for Saigon was won by the military: "we had won the people's war; the enemy won the soldier's war" because America was no longer commit-

ted. "We suspended our assistance," according to Colby, "because the American people were fed up with it; it appeared so inconclusive"—but only because we were looking for a military victory; winning the people's war, apparently, was not enough.

Some Colby conclusions and answers to questions from the audience:

- What if we had supported Diem? "Either he would have gotten the strategic hamlets back in order and controlled his country, or he would have lost by 1965. Either of those results would have been better than the long, sad way we did it."

- What have we learned from Viet Nam? We must be more realistic about military intervention: "use it in massive doses, forcefully—as we did in the Gulf War; no dribbling it in, as we did in Viet Nam." And "we must be more perceptive about social and political structures: soldiers can do some things, but for some things you have to turn to the people."

- Would John Kennedy have given up on Viet Nam? "My own belief is that he would have given up—but only after the 1964 elections."

- Were American troops reined in too much? "Nixon said, 'I should have bombed in 1969 the way I did in 1972,' and he was right." But the war had to be won in South Viet Nam "before it could be won



MORLEY SAFER
CBS correspondent in Viet Nam;
co-editor of "60 Minutes;"
best-selling author.

"A soldier's attitude was a reflection of the American people's attitude; so was journalism. The people's attitude was ahead of journalism; questions were being asked in colleges, in middle-class neighborhoods. . . . Journalists became not the enemies of the people, but enemies of the Pentagon—and we bear those scars proudly."

- *"Whether [the military brass] believed the absurdities they were mouthing or—in some terribly cynical way—didn't believe them, that kind of situation can't bear daylight."*

Walt Rostow (left, at lectern) told an audience of 1200 that although we may not have won the war in Viet Nam, we nonetheless achieved victory by stabilizing Southeast Asia.
Dean Scott Colley (far left) moderated the session.





STANLEY KARNOW
*Correspondent for Time and
 NBC in Viet Nam; Pulitzer
 Prize; best-selling author.
 A.B., Harvard.
 Studies at the Sorbonne*

*"I love this country
 because of the great
 mix-up of it—
 you can say anything
 about anybody.
 That's very rare
 in the world."*

*"We all take the press
 too seriously—
 there are people
 out there who are
 forming their opinions
 regardless of what
 the press is doing."*



LARRY SABATO
*Political commentator and author,
 professor at University of Virginia.
 B.A., University of Virginia;
 studied at Princeton.
 Rhodes Scholar,
 Ph.D., Oxford.*

*"May the press never be
 on anybody's team."*

anywhere else." Expanding the theater of operations wouldn't have helped.

• There was a "terrible problem with drugs" in the Army; it was a "reflection of the attitude of the American people." But "I always found American soldiers darn good. . . . They did their duty even if they didn't agree with it."

• Did official disinformation backfire with the American people? "I distinguish a deception of the enemy . . . from a deception of the American people. If you have to give a false impression to an enemy, you darn well better give an honest account to your boss."

Session III. Viet Nam: The Role of The Media

In the third session, reporters of the era asserted that they did in fact cover the war as fairly as it could have been done and that their coverage did not sway the public's opinion, since the public had given up on the war before the press had.

President Wilson introduced the session by saying that it had been "made possible by friendship"—that despite his being a military leader and the panelists being journalists ("cynics and iconoclasts," he called them), they were still friends. "They had a fundamental role to play for the good of us all," said Wilson; "they held our feet to the fire."

Political commentator Larry Sabato of the University of Virginia led off by tracing the history of journalism as he saw it: first came "lap-dog" journalism by press release, wherein reporters took the information they received from the establishment and printed it without alteration; "mad-dog journalism," when, after Watergate, the press began to take a more investigative stance; and now many journalists pursue what Sabato calls the "junkyard-dog" style, "hard, aggressive, intrusive," which too easily goes beyond the bounds of responsible reporting.

Viet Nam was a great watershed in journalistic—and American—history because first the public and then the press discovered that "their presidents could deceive them—even lie to them on television, staring them in the eye." A veil of trust had fallen.



*Interviewing was much in evidence at the
 Symposium: TV newspeople (top) with William Colby;
 Hampden-Sydney Tiger editor Spencer Culp '94 (above)
 with Peter Arnett; Spencer Culp, Mike Stanton '94, and
 Todd Reid '94 (opposite) at lunch with Stanley Karnow.*

Morley Safer, CBS news correspondent, agreed with William Colby, who had said the night before that media coverage had not "turned the tide" of popular opinion. "A soldier's attitude was a reflection of the American people's attitude," Safer said; "so was journalism. People's attitude was ahead of journalism; questions were being asked in colleges, in middle-class neighborhoods" since the beginnings of the War. The people wanted straight facts about a war they did not understand. "Journalists became not the enemies of the people, but enemies of the Pentagon—and we bear those scars proudly," Safer said.

Stanley Karnow, recalling the "Philosophy 101 problem about whether a tree falls if no one is there to hear it," pointed out that "if the press hadn't been



NEIL SHEEHAN

Correspondent with UPI in Viet Nam. Pulitzer Prize for release of the "Pentagon Papers" while with New York Times; author. A.B., Harvard

"The leadership of the country had lost its touch with reality. We were pursuing fantasies in Viet Nam, led by deluded people. It is a terribly difficult thing to face, and the country still has not faced it."

reporting the bad news from Viet Nam, then there wouldn't have been any bad news." America began to turn against the war, said Karnow, because "most of all, it seemed endless." Blaming the press gives it too much credit, said Karnow: "We all take the press too seriously—there are people out there who are forming their opinions regardless of what the press is doing."

What people tend to forget, Karnow said, was that there were "not many doves in the press corps." Most reporters were critical "not of the war itself, but of the way it was being run." Indeed, he said, "for the most part, the press supported the war."

Defending his book *A Bright and Shining Lie* (which had received several negative comments in earlier sessions), Neil Sheehan recited the credo of the naive arrival in Viet Nam: "We all went . . . believing in the Domino Theory, that Ho Chi Minh was a pawn of the Chinese Communists, that the war in Viet Nam was the first in a wave of wars that would sweep across the civilized world" if we did not stop it. "Everybody told us we were winning the war," Sheehan said. Then came the disillusionment: "In the field you got a different story, and what you saw confirmed what the [field] advisors told you." At first reporters thought, according to Sheehan, that the American military leaders "were lying to us, putting the best face on things."

Reporters soon discovered, however, that the generals "actually believed these delusions," and because of their "arrogance" they refused to believe the bad news sent them from the field by their own men. A government which had become "so arrogant that it couldn't bear to be contradicted by its own people" certainly could not be expected to relish being contradicted by the press. "The leadership of the country had lost its touch with reality," Sheehan concluded. "We were pursuing fantasies in Viet Nam, led by deluded people. . . . It is a terribly difficult thing to face, and the country still has not faced it."

Peter Arnett, CNN correspondent who was with Associated Press in Viet Nam, quoted from a 1962 pamphlet put out by AP for war reporters, calling government sources "rife with duplicity and misinformation. . . . No government is above distorting or concealing information to its own ends. . . . You must make every effort to count the bodies yourselves." This distrust of official information led to what Arnett calls his "big bang theory of modern journalism": reporters, driven off by the unreliability of "hand-out" journalism, started a whole new style of information-gathering because they had no other choice. Older journalists, recalled Arnett, used to Korea and World War II protocol, were shocked.



ROBERT KINGSTON

Deputy Commanding General in Viet Nam; later in charge of resolving MIA-POW cases. B.A., University of Omaha M.A., George Washington University

"The job of a soldier is inherently against his nature: to get up every morning and put his body in harm's way, day after day."



PETER ARNETT
*AP Correspondent in Viet Nam;
 now with CNN.
 Pulitzer Prize; author.
 B.A., Waikato College,
 New Zealand*

"Our stories went straight home and within two weeks the clippings were back in the soldiers' hands—and we never got a complaint."

"It surely would have made an impact if we had had modern communications technology twenty years ago. But then what good is it doing in Bosnia-Herzegovina today? Communications are not the answer to the world's ills—just because we know a lot more about what's going on doesn't mean we can do anything about it."

Karnow agreed: "The job of a reporter is to find the dissenters," to compare what they say with the official view, always remembering that "dissenters have agendas too."

Were no excesses committed by the press? Morley Safer said, "All coverage, the presence of reporters, was excessive, to the extent that it excessively demonstrated [the fallacy of] the dog and pony show—something out of Evelyn Waugh." The military brass didn't like what the press said, because "whether they believed the absurdities they were mouthing or—in some terribly cynical way—didn't believe them, that kind of situation can't bear daylight. So all coverage then is considered excessive." But the fact that the authorities did not like the press did not excuse it from responsibility, Safer said. "Criticism of the press is valid. . . . Good guys have bad days, bad guys have lots of bad days. But generally, the good drives out the bad in journalism."

Sheehan said that we should look at the whole of news reporting during the war. "The coverage was good because it reflected, in sum, the realities of the war." But, he insisted, press coverage did not bring about a swifter conclusion: "Nixon managed to keep the war going despite press coverage."

Much of the conflict between the press and the policy makers arose from the need to "feed the fancy that there wasn't a war on," as Safer said. In a declared war, the government could have imposed censorship and avoided the whole tension of independent reports. But because "they didn't want to admit there was a war," said Karnow, our leaders "shot themselves in the foot. . . . If the administration wants to blame the press, they have only themselves to blame for not imposing censorship on the press"—in short, for not making a formal declaration of war.

Most military personnel did not understand the function of the press anyway, Arnett said; they expected dutiful transmission of officially-sanctioned reports by reporters who were "on the team." The results soured relationships.

Other insights from the panel:

- If the brass didn't like reporters, what did the soldiers think? "Our stories went straight home, and within two weeks the clippings were back in the soldiers' hands—and we never got a complaint," said Arnett. "Where reporter met soldier there was never a question that what we told was the truth."

- Larry Sabato: "May the press never be on anyone's team!"

- Stanley Karnow: "I love this country because of the great mix-up of it: you can say anything about anybody. That's very rare in the world."

- Neil Sheehan: "History contradicts. . . the notion that if you can control the press, you can win the war."

- Peter Arnett: "It surely would have made an impact if we had had modern communications technology 20 years ago. But then what good is it doing in Bosnia-Herzegovina today? Communications are not the answer to the world's ills—just because we know a lot more about what's going on doesn't mean we can do anything about it."

- About the Gulf of Tonkin resolution: Sheehan refuted Rostow's version, saying that the U.S. deliberately provoked at least the second attack. "The military saw it as an opportunity to get a blank-check recommendation for war by telling Congress that attacks were unprovoked. . . . It was one of the most brilliant cases of news management in the country's history."

- Safer: "The best friend a reporter had in the field was a GI. They were often the best source of stories. . . brave and gallant, excellent fighting men, and victims."

- Was it in vain? Sheehan: "If we take this war to heart and look at it, then they will not have died in vain. Defeat can be as precious as victory if you learn from it."

Session IV: Viet Nam: The Soldier in the Field

Having heard from the policy makers, the audience on Friday afternoon heard from the men who actually did the fighting.

Pointing out that the individual soldier "sees small" because of his limited point of view, moderator **Alan Farrell** said that this session would be more useful for letting people know what daily life was like than for exposing grand plans and strategies. Even then, he said, each man's experience was so personal that there "lingers the risk that they may not be able to make you see what they saw."

General (USA, Ret.) **Robert Kingston**, commander of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, and later Deputy Commanding General in Viet Nam, began by explaining the tangled geography of the area to which we sent, over the course of 15 years or so, nearly 3.4 million Americans "to live, fight, and die." A varied land, twice the length of California and half as wide, of coastal plains, high mountains, and tangled jungles, Viet Nam was—depending on where you were—ideal or impossible to deal with. Battalions often ended up working hundreds of miles away from their base camps, in quite different terrain, beyond artillery support range. Since patrols often went where helicopters could not land—jungles or mist-covered mountain ranges—soldiers needed to carry everything they might need for weeks: personal equipment, radios, guns, ammunition, medical supplies, food. Far from headquarters, the men were essentially on their own; as a result, non-commissioned officers, rather than higher ranks, ran the war in the field, from plan-

ning daily strategy to persuading each soldier to do what Kingston said is "inherently against his nature: to get up every morning and put his body in harm's way, day after day." Very young men sometimes had command—the average age of a soldier in Viet Nam was 19.5 years, after all—not because they had experience or training but because they "were survivors."

Hollywood historian Oliver Stone, who served in Viet Nam as a specialist fourth class for a year, expounded his "worm's-eye view" of the war; he came away with "a sense ultimately that we were at war with ourselves." He addressed the students with passion: "I am concerned," he said, "with the perception that you have of the history you have been hearing. You are in the midst not just of a battle for your souls but for the future of the world. . . . The establishment wins only when you students don't read alternate points of view." He characterized Ambassador Colby's speech as "full of untruths" and despaired that we had "dehumanized" the Communists: "they too," he said "had a goal and considered themselves patriots." To discuss the war in Viet Nam intelligently—much less to fight there—you must know the force of "the peasant's link to the land, to his ancestors, above all to the spirit world. . . . It is my belief that it was the spirits and the ghosts of Viet Nam which defeated us."

U.S. News & World Report senior writer Joe Galloway, author of the best-selling *We Were Soldiers Once . . . And Young*, was a correspondent in Viet Nam and witnessed one of its first and bloodiest battles. He characterized the Viet Nam War not as one 15-year war, but as 15 one-year wars, and recalled what Frederick the Great of Prussia said about the division of labor in a war: neither the king nor the general would break a sweat; "that, and the dying, were left to the grunts." The only unchanging job of the grunt (foot soldier), he said, "is to take a stroll into the lowest reaches of Hell." He preferred to hang around with the soldiers rather than in the command posts, he said, because "theirs was the best story and they were the best people I met."

Colonel (USA, Ret.) Harry J. Summers, veteran of both Korea and Viet Nam, editor of *Vietnam* magazine, correspondent for the *Los Angeles Times*, and author of *On Strategy: A Critical Analysis of the Vietnam War*, urged a "sense of perspective" as "essential to our understanding of Viet Nam." Each witness's experience of the Viet Nam War was "time and space dependent: it really mattered when you were there, and where you were." In 1974, when many thought the war was at its worst, he and his family lived in Saigon and cheerfully drove all over the country on



JOE GALLOWAY
Correspondent with UPI in Viet Nam; now senior writer with U.S. News & World Report.
Best-selling author.

"I preferred to hang around with the soldiers rather than in the command posts, because theirs was the best story and they were the best people I met."

"The only unchanging job of the grunt is to take a stroll into the lowest reaches of hell."



Kirby Field House was filled to capacity with students, teachers, and other visitors for each Symposium session—here "The Soldier in the Field" with Charlie Beckwith, William Coenen, Joe Galloway, Robert Kingston, John Ripley, Oliver Stone, and Harry Summers.



OLIVER STONE
*First a civilian teacher, later a
 soldier in Viet Nam;
 Director of "Platoon"*
*Attended Yale,
 B.F.A., NYU.*

"I am concerned with the perception that you [students] have of the history you have been bearing. You are in the midst not just of a battle for your souls but for the future of the world. . . . The establishment wins only when you students don't read alternate points of view."

To discuss the war in Viet Nam intelligently you must know the force of "the peasant's link to the land, to his ancestors, above all to the spirit world. . . . It is my belief that it was the spirits and the ghosts of Viet Nam which defeated us."

"Anyone with money could get out of the draft. I have mixed feelings about President Clinton, who has never worked a day in his life in a business . . . and I cannot forgive him for not inhaling."

roads that in 1967 would have required two battalions to hold open.

Colonel (USA, Ret.) **Charlie Beckwith**, decorated Green Beret and author, came to state two messages: first, as to the media panelists' view that the war was impossible to win—"I say that's pure BS. The war went sour because the [American] people lost the will to fight, lost their political will, and the soldiers got confused." Second, that his service as a Green Beret in Viet Nam was the highlight of his life: the Special Forces men were amazing, he said; "their ability to gather and report information was astounding." The NCO's "bubbled with leadership and soaked up work like a sponge." The medics, who took 47 weeks of specialized training in battle trauma and tropical diseases—"they were pretty well qualified to put on a band aid"—also served as information gatherers when they helped the local people.

What lessons did we learn? That the colonels and other officers, fresh from Korea and conventional wars, were "initially not qualified." They knew absolutely nothing about guerrilla warfare and "drank the wrong kind of whiskey, too," Beckwith said. On top of that the average soldier's tour of duty was too short; training and troop cohesion only just got going after a year, and then the men were shipped out and it would start again.

The second lesson was that we should have pursued the war more aggressively, following the advice of a British field marshal whom Beckwith quoted: "Hit the other fellow as hard as you can, as quick as you can, where it hurts the most, when he isn't looking."

Lt. Col. (USMC, Ret.) **William Coenen** told several stories, profiles of soldiers. The first, a gunnery sergeant—who, like all the soldiers in contact with local people, had to fight the "people's war" and the "soldier's war" at the same time—"treated all human beings with dignity," with such effect that he was constantly converting VC-loyal peasants into Saigon-loyal citizens. The program he started was so successful that it was reported to Washington, where an official committee pronounced it a failure; their judgment was contravened by the Viet Cong who made the sergeant a special target, murdering him for his pains outside one of his villages. A second story concerned a fresh-from-school officer whose newly-minted formula for defining village pacification—add a certain number of points for each item, and if it adds up to 95, it's pacified—proved that many villages were pacified where even the village elders feared to sleep there at night; "it was the best-managed war we ever lost," said Coenen. "Management (and technology) is no substitute for able men, ably led, going after obtainable objectives."

Colonel (USMC, Ret.) **John W. Ripley** recalled

the basic premise of the soldier's life in Viet Nam: "Every single day you knew you—or some one close to you—would face violent death. It became a way of life, reduced to the absolute common denominator: staying alive, doing your duty, performing your mission." Ironically, the enemy was not the worst cause of injury; the country was. "There were centipedes, as big as a web belt, that could put you out of action with a bite, leeches that could empty a tanker truck, wasps that stung you to death before you hit the deck, and snakes (we used to say that 99% of the snakes in Viet Nam were poisonous, and the other 1% just ate you whole). One of my Marines was attacked by a tiger; the machine gunner chased it off, but the kid lost his arm and shoulder." The Marines defined a wound only as a puncture with an enemy projectile, so none of those counted. With multiple wounds, Ripley's company suffered a 300% casualty rate. Then there were the enemy's little pleasantries: they "skinned alive [one captured Marine] and flung his hide into our camp; two of our radio men were nailed alive to trees, big bridge spikes right through the shoulders."

"It's always puzzled me," said Ripley, that all of this, although it was reported to headquarters and to the press, never appeared in the papers; only the mistakes Americans made received attention. No wonder, Ripley concluded, "War is not an exclusive or sought-after profession."

Local veterans were then invited to speak from the floor.

- **Robert Hemphill** (who had commanded Oliver Stone's unit): "At least in the early part of the war, the guys in the field went to Viet Nam because they thought their country wanted them to, went with the best interests of the United States at heart."
- **General Harry Chapman**: "Chances are quite good that some of you [students] will become politicians or will work for politicians. When the time comes to decide whether to make war, keep in mind what you have heard here. Especially don't get us into another place like Viet Nam was and Bosnia looks like it might be. . . . Is there any one place in South East Asia that's better off today than if we'd left them alone?"
- **Jim Carwile**: "I'm glad to get to hear the generals' point of view of the war. I never did get to hear that. I was air-mobile. Most of the time we walked through the jungle, but we got to ride in the helicopter every once in a while."
- **Colonel Gus Franke** (son of retired Hampden-Sydney math professor and golf coach Gus Franke), on the heat and humidity in Kirby Field House: "It was gracious of the College not only to let us hear what the distinguished panelists have to say, but also to give us a taste of what the climate was like."

- **Larry Hembrick:** "We went in to Viet Nam to do a job but had our hands tied behind our backs. . . . Vets and disabled vets are still fighting the war—financially and emotionally and physically."
- **Navy pilot Jerry Fogel,** on the protests at home and the reaction returning veterans encountered: "Take something home from this please; it wasn't easy. It was like the Civil War, brother against brother. When I got back to San Francisco after a year and 13 days, I was spat upon." Instead, he said, we need to "thank these people" who served.

Other quotes and answers to questions:

- **Harry Summers:** "Soldiers hated the media in general, liked them in particular."
- **William Coenen:** "Instead of trying to cut off the Ho Chi Minh trail, we should have kept the North Vietnamese busy at home defending their own country."
- **John Ripley's** interesting statistic: "Out of 8.5 million Americans eligible to serve, 3.4 million went to Viet Nam at one point or another; of those only 250,000 actually served in combat."
- **John Ripley:** "The South Vietnamese soldiers showed "tremendous loyalty in their service and tremendous dignity in their death." Ripley was an advisor to a

South Vietnamese battalion of whom all 735 men perished in the defense of their country.

- **Oliver Stone,** on forgiving draft dodgers: "You can't just send the poor to fight the war, and anyone with money could get out of the draft. I have mixed feelings about President Clinton, who has never worked a day in his life at a business; and I cannot forgive him for not inhaling."

- **Harry Summers:** "The concept of the poor serving is irrelevant: most of the combat people were volunteers, not draftees."

- **Harry Summers:** "The cause of our failure was lack of objective. The cost of a war has meaning only in relation to its value; only a war with value is sustainable."

- **Oliver Stone:** "Drug use was very low on the totem pole of the crimes we committed in Viet Nam."

- **Charlie Beckwith,** asked what he would do if he met a former enemy: "I'm glad to see you, I'd say, and I'd hug him around the neck."

- **William Coenen:** "Doctors work with cancer but no one accuses them of liking it. Soldiers work with war, but it doesn't mean they like it: they get it over with as fast as possible."



CHARLIE BECKWITH
Green Beret in Viet Nam; later commanded Army Special Forces School. Led Delta Force expedition into Iran. Author. B.A., University of Georgia. B.S., Chamblade College.

"What would I do if I met a former enemy? I'm glad to see you, I'd say, and I'd hug him around the neck."

"The war was not impossible to win. The war went sour because the [American] people lost the will to fight, lost their political will, and the soldiers got confused."

"Hit the other fellow as hard as you can, as quick as you can, where it hurts the most, when he isn't looking."



Drew Harrell '94 gets the straight scoop from Neil Sheehan (far left); Oliver Stone digests the special Symposium edition of the Tiger (center); and Morley Safer is interviewed live by satellite from the Field House (left).



HARRY SUMMERS
*Officer in Viet Nam.
 Author of "On Strategy."
 Editor of "Vietnam" magazine.
 B.A., University of Maryland;
 M.M.A.S. Army Command &
 General Staff College.
 Military Analyst*

*"The cause of our failure
 was lack of objective.*

*The cost of a war
 has meaning only in
 relation to its value;
 only a war with value
 is sustainable."*

*"There's not one truth
 about Viet Nam;
 there are a million
 truths about Viet Nam.*

*It depended on
 who you were and
 where you were and
 what you were doing."*

*Members of the press
 were everywhere: at
 question-and-answer
 sessions with the speakers
 (right) and at special
 tables during the sessions
 (above right).*

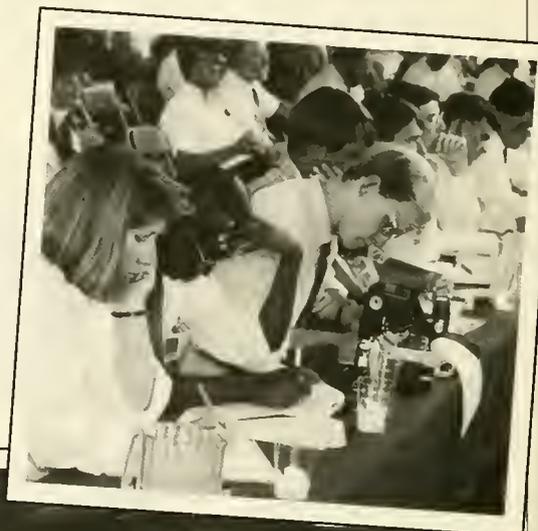
Session V: Viet Nam: The Military Campaign
 Introduced by Hampden-Sydney president Samuel V. Wilson as "the inevitable general," who "did his very best for the country he loves." General William Chiles Westmoreland, commander-in-chief of American ground forces in Viet Nam, told a standing-room-only crowd in Kirby Field House his view of the War.

Reminding the audience that "war is basically a political act executed by the military," he defined the political aim of the Viet Nam War—"the strategic prize was, and always is" maintaining the independence (and, if possible, the pro-Western stance) of Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, South Viet Nam, and Burma, all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], because of their rich resources and their control over narrow waterways crucial to navy operations.

When he arrived in Viet Nam in early 1964, Westmoreland recalled, it was still a "primitive" country. Neither the government nor the army was really up to the task they faced. Many of the Vietnamese, in fact, "wanted us to take charge" of the war against the North, and while that might have been, for them, the "easy way," America was not prepared to take that route. It remained our "policy that the Vietnamese had to run the country, with our advice." Officers of the

army of the Republic of Viet Nam (ARVN) were not well trained, so the U.S. placed advisors at each level down to battalions, and developed training and support systems—always walking "on thin ice"; we had to build up all this advisory structure, Westmoreland recalled, "without giving the Vietnamese the impression that we were taking over for them."

Since all American military experience at that time had been against standing armies and not bands of guerrillas, Westmoreland went to Malaysia at the invitation of the British to learn about counter-insurgency, about how to run a war against an enemy who would not stand and fight. The lesson was that any pacifica-



tion effort should be under a single head rather than competing agencies. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge approved a plan to put all the pacification efforts under Westmoreland's charge, but left Viet Nam (to run for president) before it could be implemented; under his successor, it took three years before Westmoreland's concept was adopted, at the insistence of President Johnson.

Among the gamut of challenges Westmoreland faced were

- figuring out what to do with helicopters—Viet Nam was the first war in which helicopters were available to play a tactical role;
- how to keep the infusion of American money and personnel from fueling inflation in the Vietnamese economy;
- how to keep up troop morale, which was increasingly "complicated by anti-war groups in the United States";
- how to stem the flow of supplies from North Viet Nam to its insurgents in the South;
- how to tell when it was all going to end—

Westmoreland told the National Press Club in 1967 that he thought "in two years we can start withdrawing troops";

- and how to get the Vietnamese to take their responsibility seriously. The Americans, he said, knew at least three days ahead that the North Vietnamese were massing for an offensive (the 1968 Tet invasion), and our troops were on full alert, but "our efforts to get the Vietnamese to do anything other than celebrate [the Tet festival]" were in vain.

In the Tet offensive "the enemy was very clever to attack only highly visible sites"—the American Embassy and Hue, the historic capital of the old kingdom. Although North Vietnamese documents have recently revealed a "major defeat" far greater than originally estimated, and the North Vietnamese "tactical impact was insignificant and short-lived," the "psychological impact was enormous" because the "American people weren't alerted to the possibility" ("I probably should have told them it was about to happen," Westmoreland mused) and their surprise led to disillusionment, despite the facts of the case.

The end came quickly: Nixon was elected and vowed to have the troops out within four years, and Congress passed the Cooper-Church amendment which made it illegal to support the government of South Viet Nam in any way. The armies of the North sat grinning like vultures on the border.

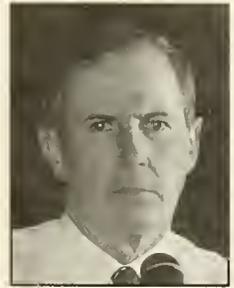
The question for today is: Who won? The war ended in tatters, Westmoreland said; "strangely, though, our strategic object was accomplished: Southeast Asia is no longer threatened." A united Viet Nam

is turning away from Communism and realizing that it must join the real world; ASEAN is a now part of the free world, and Viet Nam may soon follow, predicts Westmoreland, because "they see the tremendous economic progress of the Chinese." While we still need 40,000 troops to maintain the peace in Korea, we need none in Southeast Asia. "The wisdom of President Johnson not to let the war spread [beyond the borders of Viet Nam]," Westmoreland concluded, "has been justified."

As a crowning irony to his years in Viet Nam, Westmoreland told of a request he received on a visit to China: he was asked by a Chinese army officer to autograph a copy of his book *A Soldier Reports*—which had been translated by the Communist Chinese to help them fight their own war with the Vietnamese.

Westmoreland *obiter dicta*:

- Was this the right war at the right time? "There were some doubting Joneses at the time, and skepticism among intellectuals in the United States, but history has justified it."
- What effect did Jane Fonda have on popular opinion? "I think it was unfortunate she was sucked into that. I don't think her conduct had any effect on troops in Viet Nam: they put her in the category of a kook. Jane Fonda is now history; Ted Turner has her under control."
- How did you assess the situation when you arrived in Viet Nam? "General Harkin [his predecessor] had been exceedingly and extremely optimistic, far more than I was."
- Were there any hindrances to your military strategy in Viet Nam? There were limits placed on American operations, "exercised from the White House." A consistent problem was that "targets we requested were shoved aside... targets were picked from the White House.... It would have been better if they had let the military set the targets."
- On criticism by the press: "I have absolutely no confidence in the military judgment of the media."
- On the difficulties of maintaining troop morale: There is "no question that we've fought no other war as unpopular as the war in Viet Nam. Young men who were drafted, coming from radical campuses, were disposed to act negatively."
- An irony: "If it had not been for the overthrow of [Vietnamese President] Diem, we could have withdrawn gracefully at that time" [1963]; but afterward "we couldn't because we were a party to the deposition of the president."
- Asked to respond to Oliver Stone's and Stanley Karnow's earlier allegation that Westmoreland had said the North Vietnamese were going to be hard to



JOHN RIPLEY
Marine advisor in Viet Nam;
later assigned to Joint Chiefs of
Staff, now an educator.
B.S., U.S. Naval Academy;
M.S., American University.

"Every single day you knew you—or someone close to you—would face violent death. It became a way of life, reduced to the absolute common denominator: staying alive, doing your duty, performing your mission."

"There were centipedes, as big as a web belt, that could put you out of action with a bite, leeches that could empty a tanker truck, wasps that stung you to death before you hit the deck, and snakes."

"No wonder war is not an exclusive or sought-after profession."



WILLIAM COENEN
*Marine captain in Viet Nam;
 later with National
 Security Agency and CIA.
 B.A., St. Francis College;
 M.A.Ed., Pepperdine University.*

Instead of trying to cut off the Ho Chi Minh Trail, "we should have kept the North Vietnamese busy at home, defending their own country."

"Viet Nam was the best-managed war we ever lost. Management (and technology) is no substitute for able men, ably led, going after obtainable objectives."

beat because, as orientals, "they put little value on human life," Westmoreland said: "Few people know the Orientals better than I do. I never made such a statement in my life, because I never thought that way. I don't know where they got that from, but it's baloney."

Session VI: Viet Nam: The American Home Front On Saturday morning, William Crandell, Eugene McCarthy, and George McGovern provided an outspoken counterpoint to Walt Rostow, William Colby, and William Westmoreland.

Ronald Heinemann, moderator for Saturday's session, began by challenging General Westmoreland's assertion that future analysts may see the Viet Nam War as not very significant. "From a military point of view that may be true, although I would have to question even that; from the political and social point of view that will definitely never be true," said Heinemann of the "war that divided us as no other event since the Civil War." We are still living with the effects of that war, he said. Besides the tremendous changes in government, politics, and society brought about by the War and reaction to it, "our lingering fasci-

nation for the war in film and literature, the problems of veterans, the issue of the MIAs, not to mention the election of 1992, demonstrate its long-term influence."

The protest movement that developed in this country was not unique to the war in Viet Nam, Heinemann explained. "But Viet Nam produced the most intense and vocal and influential opposition in our history." He applauded the members of the panel for their "intellectual courage" in speaking out in the early years of the War, when "with few exceptions, Americans in the early 60s either applauded . . . or were indifferent to" the conflict in Southeast Asia.

Senator Eugene McCarthy, who as a peace candidate challenged Lyndon Johnson for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1968, confessed that he was no visionary in opposing the war. His decision to speak out came more as a result of what he saw as inept national leadership. "I began to wonder," he said, "if the people running the war really knew what they were



General Westmoreland's evening news conversation with Charles Fishburne (above right), of WTVR-6 in Richmond, was broadcast live from the lawn of Middlecourt.



The aim of the Symposium was to give students many chances to talk with the speakers: Rick Broughton '94 and John Willim '95 with Walt Rostow and professor Kenneth Townsend.

doing." He recounted episodes in which Secretary of State Rusk showed no mastery of foreign policy, and Secretary of Defense MacNamara "made no small mistakes."

McCarthy recalled that he "watched as the war corrupted every element of our society." The constant falsification of reports and occurrences like My Lai pointed out the corruption of military leadership and ranks, he said. A compromised press published information "they should have known was untrue." The poet McCarthy became warier still when he discovered the reporting was changed to suit a particular slant on the war: to make American forces sound more successful than they actually were, "we went from talking about the number killed to a 'kill ratio.'" And the creation of words like "incursion" symbolized the war itself. "There's no such word as 'incursion,'" he said, "because you can't incurse anything. An incursion is not an action; it's just a happening."



George McGovern, William Crandell, Eugene McCarthy, and Hampden-Sydney history professor Ronald Heinemann (above, from left) challenged just about everything that everyone else at the Symposium had said—and did it with such conviction that students were given a dramatic picture of the climate of passion and reasonable doubt that affected the whole nation during the era of the War.

William F. Crandell, decorated Viet Nam veteran, author, and national director of Viet Nam Veterans Against the War, said that he “never dreamed” he would oppose his country. “Fascinated with President Kennedy and fascinated with Viet Nam,” Crandell enlisted in the Army in 1965. “I did the things we were supposed to do,” he said of his combat experience. “I shot at people because I could tell they were people. I couldn’t tell at that distance whether they were farming, carrying rifles, or anything else.” He remembers vividly the fishermen his unit killed “just for going home.”

Crandell’s certitude of the rightness of the war, already eroded, was further worn away when he returned to the United States in 1967. “Nobody I respected respected what I had done,” he discovered. “And those who were excited about what I had done I had no respect for.” The first time he articulated his doubt was during Tet 1968. As he watched the television reports, he told a friend, “We are going to lose this war because the men who are running it don’t understand what it’s about.” There came to him the sense of the awful waste of those who had died and

were to die, and the realization that “the nation was in this terrible thing—and doing terrible things in it—but also trying to keep people from saying that.” It was then that he joined the protest movement. He and the other veterans had had very different experiences in Viet Nam, but had “a sense of betrayal in common. In some way or another, we all felt let down.”

Former Senator George McGovern, the Democratic Party’s nominee for president in 1972, said that his only regret was that his dissent “didn’t come sooner and louder and with more effectiveness.” He responded to critics of protesters who said that the war was not lost in Viet Nam, but in the United States. While military, political, and psychological factors on the battlefield were “decisive,” he said, “I suggest to you that [the war’s being ended here] is a tribute to the American public and to our democratic process. . . . If it’s true that the American public was able to bring enough pressure to bear on policy makers in Washington to force an end to a war the majority of Americans had come to believe was a mistake, then . . . it’s a tribute to how democracy is supposed to work.”

Although he was against the war — “I can’t remem-



WILLIAM WESTMORELAND
Commander-in-chief, American field forces in Viet Nam; later Army Chief of Staff. Critic of Johnson’s strategy; author, B.S., U.S. Military Academy.

“War is basically a political act executed by the military.”

• Some people may say we lost the war; “strangely, though, our strategic object was accomplished: Southeast Asia is no longer threatened.”

• “Limits on American operations were exercised from the White House. . . . Targets we requested were shoved aside; targets were picked from the White House. It would have been better if they had let the military set the targets.”

• “I have absolutely no confidence in the military judgement of the media.”



GEORGE MCGOVERN
 Senator from South Dakota; critic
 of government policy in Viet Nam;
 Democratic Presidential candidate.
 Ph.D., Northwestern University.

"I always thought we should come to terms with Hanoi. [Our government] assumed that the Vietnamese wanted to be our enemies. They didn't. They wanted our support. . . . We were worried that China was pulling the strings. . . . Actually, China and Viet Nam have despised each other for 1000 years."

"At no time during all those years of dissent did I criticize the men in Viet Nam; it was my compassion for them that led me to oppose the war."

Camera crews from WCVE public television (right) filmed all the principal sessions and many auxiliary discussions for possible future use as a documentary.

ber a time when I was ever for some kind of analysis of American involvement in Viet Nam," he said—he voted for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution in 1964. "There is much confusion about the Gulf of Tonkin vote," he said. Because only two Senators voted against the resolution giving Johnson power to retaliate against the North Vietnamese, the American public assumed that only two people in all of Congress were opposed to the war. "Simply not true," he said. "Supposedly we were being asked to endorse a limited retaliation by the President against the North Vietnamese for attacking two American destroyers. . . . The Resolution was not intended as an endorsement of the American war effort in Indochina." At the time, too, McGovern and others in the Senate felt that Johnson, the shrewd politician, would bring the war to a swift conclusion after the 1964 elections.

The biggest diplomatic mistake we made in Viet Nam, McGovern said, was "to try to prop up puppet governments in the South that never had broad support of the Vietnamese people. So every time we bombed one of those villages or sent these search and destroy missions out, we were recruiting tens of thousands of people against the government we were supposedly trying to defend."

McGovern's clearest moment of decision to oppose

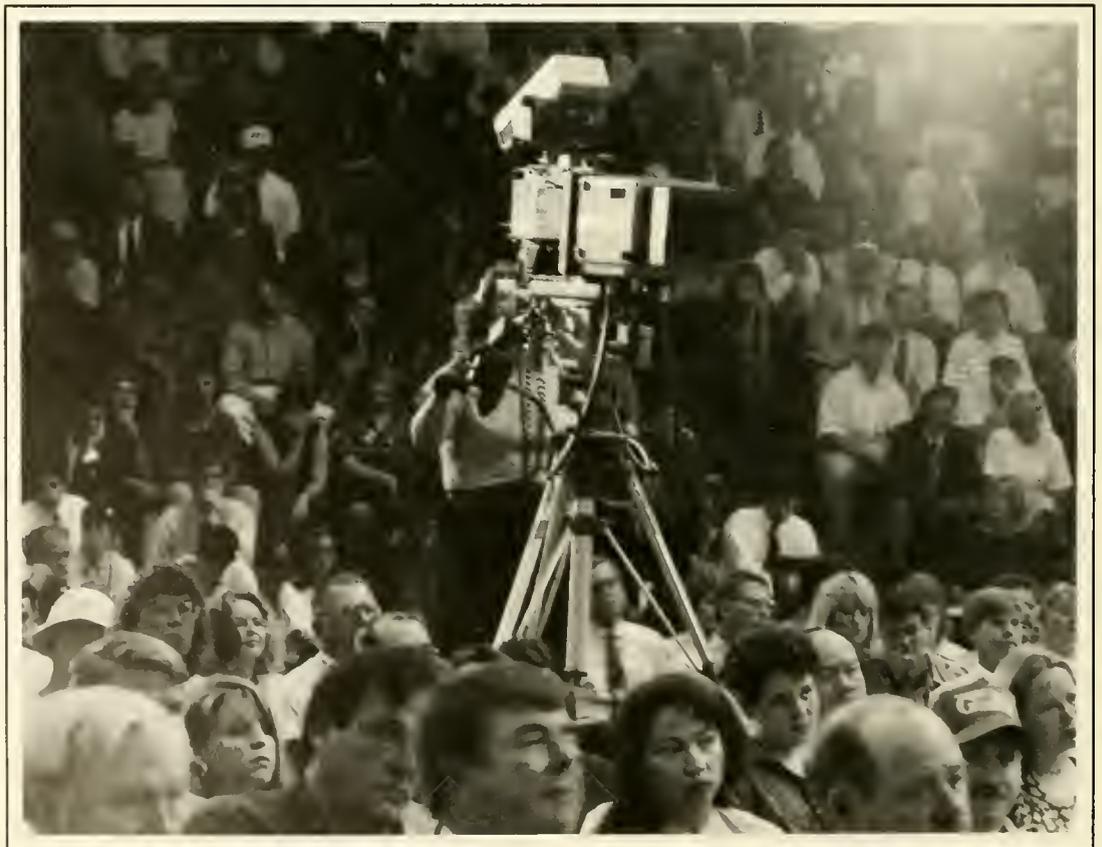
the war came during the Thanksgiving holidays in 1965, when he visited a civilian hospital in Da Nang. He was escorted into a gymnasium-sized room where "in every place you could put a little cot, or a sleeping bag, or a carpet or a straw mat, was a terribly wounded Vietnamese civilian—the worst slaughter you could possibly see. . . . I think that was the day I decided I not only had to be against this war, but I had to go all out to do everything I possibly could to stop it."

The lesson of Viet Nam for McGovern is clear: "In American society, here at home, is where we should decide whether we go to war; it is also the place where we can best decide how long we want to stay."

Notes from the discussion:

- Crandell said that much of the impetus behind the anti-war movement was "generational," an adolescent and angry rebellion against parents. "We did not say, 'My fellow citizens, something is terribly wrong'; we shouted 'You stupid monsters, you've got to stop this or we'll break your necks.'"

- McCarthy about LBJ: "Most of his experience was in driving cattle. You start out by singing to them so they don't know anything is happening, until they're where you want them, and then they're stampeding."



• McGovern on how he was perceived: The feeling that "somehow you weren't quite patriotic if you objected to the war" was fueled by some extremists like Jane Fonda, flag burners and wearers, and others, and the "unctuous" newspaper columns that gave the impression that McGovern was somehow "angry with the country."

• McGovern, comparing our involvement in Viet Nam with the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan: "In both cases the intervening power bumped up against very powerful nationalistic forces who would rebel against any foreign army."

• McGovern on Communism: The reason the Soviet system collapsed "is simply that it is a bad system. We may have accelerated the fall of Communism because we forced them to divert so many of their resources to defend themselves. Trouble is, we almost bankrupted ourselves in doing that." The best way to defeat Communism is to deal with problems that breed it: corrupt politics, weak economy, lack of hope.

• McCarthy on the influence of the religious community on the anti-war movement: Since the church was not known for being full of "fringe people" (like flag burners), the church's involvement in the war was considered by the government to be a "genuine, serious protest." Faced with the opposition of the church, the government had to say, at last, that the war just didn't make sense. "The antiwar movement first appeared to the public to be dominated by young people. The entrance of the churches brought older people into it, and gave it a moral component."

• Crandell on returning vets: "We got a cold shoulder and got it all around, especially after the My Lai story broke."

• McGovern: "At no time during all those years of dissent did I criticize the men in Viet Nam; it was my compassion for them that led me to oppose the war."

• Crandell on Viet Nam and Bosnia-Herzegovina: The situation "involves hatreds that are centuries old. . . . *Before* we get involved is the time to take it seriously."

• McGovern: There should have been international UN or NATO intervention at the start of Serbian aggression—intervention is "clearly not primarily a U.S. responsibility; it's an international responsibility."

• Crandell: "The history of military action is of people expecting a short war. . . . We need to learn it doesn't work that way."

• McGovern: "I always thought we should come to terms with Hanoi—they were the legitimate government. . . . If we believed in self-determination we should have let that struggle run its course. . . . We didn't have any reason to stop those revolutions in

Indochina. . . . It was a disastrous reading of the historical forces that were moving in that part of the world. [Our government] assumed that the Vietnamese wanted to be our enemies. They didn't. They wanted our support. . . . All we had to do was stay home and deal with them as we have other Communist governments. . . . We were worried that China was pulling the strings. . . . Actually, China and Viet Nam have despised each other for 1000 years."

• McCarthy: "The Domino Theory never had any validity." It has actually worked in reverse. "I never heard of 'ASEAN' until I got here [to Hampden-Sydney for this conference]. The concept was developed in the Johnson Library several years ago."

• Crandell: "We were never the enemy to the Vietnamese people."

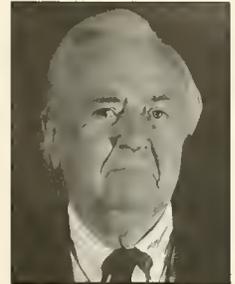
• McCarthy on being a Monday-morning quarterback: "You don't have to prove anything if you were negative back then. The burden is on those who said things would happen that didn't happen. Don't ask me why something happened; it's hard enough to find out *what* happened."

• Crandell: "People were questioning while the game was still on."

• McGovern: "I feel more strongly now than I did at the time that it was a dreadful mistake."

• McCarthy on bombing: "Someone ought to develop a theory—an explanation—of the Amorality of Bombing: that if you bomb, it doesn't count against you. It's just sort of free play. You know, you just drop the bombs and gravity takes care of it, so you can sort of blame it on nature. But we talk about bombing, we say, 'Why don't we just bomb 'em?' It's like the first catapult that threw a rock over a wall: 'I didn't aim it at anybody. They just got in the way of it.'"

• McCarthy: "Electing Richard Nixon was the price of getting out!"



EUGENE McCARTHY
 Senator from Minnesota during Viet Nam War. Critic of government policy. Independent Presidential candidate. Author and poet.
 B.A., St. John's University;
 M.A., University of Minnesota.

"Someone ought to develop a theory—an explanation—of the Amorality of Bombing: if you bomb, it doesn't count against you. It's just sort of free play. You just drop the bombs and gravity takes care of it, so you can sort of blame it on nature. . . . It's like the first catapult that threw a rock over a wall: 'I didn't aim it at anybody. They just got in the way of it.'"

•
 "Electing Richard Nixon was the price of getting out!"

Session VII: A Musical Commemoration

In an ironic twist to the gathering that featured top brass from both military and diplomatic arenas telling their side of the story, the guys who did the actual fighting had the first and last words: the Symposium opened and closed with the songs and tales of Viet Nam veterans and musicians.

On Thursday night, September 16, in an informal opening session for the whole symposium, Dolf Droge, Chip Dockery, and Jim Bullington captivated a crowd of students and faculty in the Tiger Inn.

Droge, with a head of blond curls and a big grin, Dockery, still looking like a fighter pilot of the Tom Cruise mold, and Bullington, tall and distinguished with a diplomat's moustache, sang the songs that soldiers sang, at once funny and serious, satirical and



WILLIAM CRANDELL
*Infantry officer in Viet Nam;
 later national director of Vietnam
 Veterans Against the War.
 B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Ohio State*

"The history of military action is of people expecting a short war. . . . We need to learn it doesn't work that way."

"Nobody I respected respected what I had done. And those who were excited about what I had done I had no respect for."

"I said, we are going to lose this war because the men who are running it don't understand what it's about. . . . The nation was in this terrible thing—and doing terrible things in it—but also trying to keep people from saying that."



Music played a large part in the proceedings. Both the opening coffeehouse and the capstone session (above) featured the Viet Nam Singers, veterans who keep alive the songs sung by soldiers to express their feelings about the war and their place in it.

After General Westmoreland's speech, the 82nd Airborne Chorus (right) gave a rousing performance.



bittersweet.

Their lyrics were about everything from the food (the bulgur wheat imported for the rice-eating natives and the powerful fermented-fish sauce that turned up in every meal) to the feelings of soldiers on both sides (inexperienced American pilots sent to dangerous targets and Viet Cong truck drivers, chained to their steering wheels by their superiors, dodging bombs on the Ho Chi Minh trail).

In between they explained the quirks of armaments, airplanes, and Vietnamese culture. Bullington told of disguising himself as a French priest during the Viet Cong's attack on Hue in 1968. His disguise—complete with robe, collar, and beads—was "quite an experience for an East Tennessee hillbilly raised in the Church of Christ."

Droge recounted that someone in Viet Nam discovered that bedbugs would scream when human beings—not dogs, not buffaloes—came near. So, he said, if you put them in a box with a microphone, bedbugs made the perfect detection device against VC

night infiltration agents. Although the bedbug alarm actually worked in the field, Congress refused to fund it because no one would take it seriously.

On Saturday night, September 18, Droge, Dockery, and Bullington were joined by Toby Hughes (guitar), Chuck Rosenberg (guitar), Michael Licht (harmonica), and Hampden-Sydney's own Don Keel on base. To melodies borrowed from folk and popular tunes, they added lyrics, lighthearted or sad, about the ironies and tragedies of war and made fun of their own or other companies. Their last number, "I've laid around and played around Viet Nam too long," brought a celebratory closure to the Symposium, as President Wilson joined them on stage and the audience clapped and sang along.

The "One-man State Department"

Throughout the weekend of the Symposium, television crews sought out the military men, statesmen, authors, and television personalities who had come to Hampden-Sydney to lend their voices to the great discussion of the Viet Nam War. Names like Westmoreland, McCarthy, and McGovern once again tumbled from the lips of newscasters and the fingers of journalists. Large crowds gathered to hear famous men utter historic words.

Among the "celebrities" walked another Viet Nam veteran, their unobtrusive emcee and genial host, who had brought them all together in the first place. Avoiding the spotlight, Sam Wilson worked behind the scenes, "directing operations"—somewhat (on a much smaller scale) as he must have done during his own days in-country almost 30 years ago.

In the spring of 1964, Lt. Colonel Samuel V. Wilson had just been graduated from the Air War College when he was lent to the State Department and given the rank of Class 1 Foreign Service Officer (Reserve)—equivalent to a military rank between a three- and a four-star general. Leaving his uniform in the closet at home, he went to Saigon as Associate Director of the U.S. Operations Mission (USOM). An economic, not military, mission at the "rice-roots" level, USOM was the agency responsible for the whole spectrum of economic development activity in South Viet Nam, to include rebuilding village economies. Wilson directed people who had been U.S. Army officers, Foreign Service officers, missionaries, and Peace Corps workers; they built new schools, hospitals, and water systems and set up public administration structures and public safety programs. The objective of their operation, which they called "the other war," was to raise the standard of living and make local government more effective, thereby pushing out the Viet Cong. The program was the forerunner of what former CIA Director William Colby called "the people's war."

President Johnson was so impressed with the "other war's" effectiveness, he created a civilian command under General Westmoreland, and Wilson was promoted, becoming Chief of Staff and quasi-deputy to Henry Cabot Lodge (the Ambassador to Viet Nam). As U.S. Mission Coordinator, he integrated the activities of USOM, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), including broadcasts and dissemination of all information, and the CIA, which handled intelligence and paramilitary operations. (Hedley Donovan, Editor-in-Chief of *Time*, called him at the time "a kind of one-man State-Department-USIA-CIA-USAID-Community Chest-

Pentagon.")

Wilson was best known, however, for his work in Long An, one of the toughest, most Viet Cong-infested areas of the Mekong Delta. In 1966 he asked Lodge and Westmoreland to send him down there because "the war wasn't going well and I felt they needed an individual who had some feeling of what was going on and was armed with the proper authority. I wanted to prove that unity of command works."

The results are documented. From *Newsweek* (3/20/67) came this report: "[This is] the first time in the Vietnamese war that U.S. military commanders and U.S. civilian authorities have been able to coordinate their activities in such a single, sizable thrust . . . an example of what can be done when one capable man is placed over both the civilian and military sides of the pacification program."

When Wilson came home in 1967, he found that his uniform in the closet at home "had sprouted eagles"—he had been promoted to Colonel. He went on to serve 10 more years in the Army, achieving the rank of Lieutenant General, and later became Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency and Deputy to the Director of the CIA, among many other upper-level government posts.

But, says Wilson, a man in the spotlight has "limited effectiveness." Perhaps that is why he has been admired throughout his career: for knowing what he can do best and just doing it, without much thought about a place at center stage.



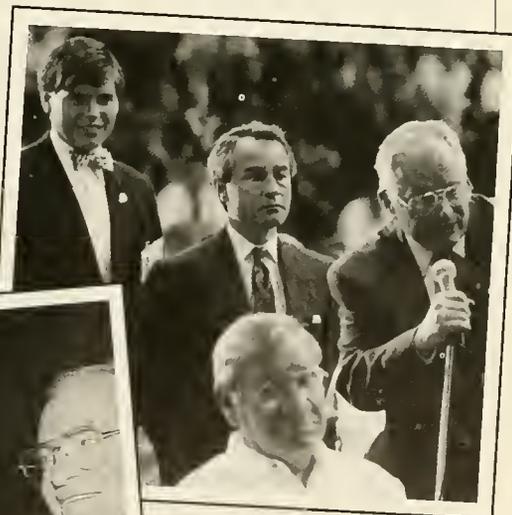
SAMUEL WILSON
U.S. Mission coordinator in Viet Nam; later attaché in Moscow, director of Defense Intelligence Agency, deputy director of CIA. Studied at Amherst, Columbia, U.S. Army Institute for Slavic & East European Studies.

"A man in the spotlight has limited effectiveness."

"Sometimes during these last few days I've wondered if we've been talking about the same war."



President Wilson was busy throughout the Symposium, escorting guests, asking questions, simply listening to the celebrities he had recruited.



On the Hill

Opening Convocation

The first ceremony of the College year, when new seniors first try on their caps and gowns (some gowns not quite covering the bare legs and sandals), Opening Convocation is the occasion for the academic community to reunire and begin the school year.

President Wilson installed the Student Government and Student Court Officers elected last spring: Chris Lemons, President of Student Government; Bill Irwin, Chairman of the Honor Court; Pete Hall, Secretary-Treasurer of Student Government; and Marshall Wood, Chairman of the College Activities Committee.

In the traditional Student Government President's address, Chris Lemons advised students to take the Honor Code seriously. "Honor is not a sometimes thing or a part-time thing," he said; "it is a way of life." To the freshmen, he also offered his counsel: "Get involved, take an active role. Be a player, nor a spectator."

In his charge to freshmen, John H. Selzer '94 told them that "although you may be at Hampden-Sydney nine months a year, you are a Hampden-Sydney man and will always be a Hampden-Sydney man."

President Wilson spent little time looking back over his shoulder at his "rookie" year. Instead, he took the opportunity, in that magic hour of an August evening, to outline a future that he hopes is "not too far off." The symposium on the Viet Nam War, he said, could be the first of many "September Symposia" for the College; in 1994, the subject will be the Persian Gulf and in 1995, Asia, especially the People's Republic of China. September symposia could be only one event in a year-full of "meaningful happenings," Wilson added, which will help us "build on the positive values of a unique, grand heritage," make our daily lives richer, bind us together, and bring the larger world inside the College gates to our "oasis."

*"At Hampden-Sydney,
gentlemen,
honor is not a
sometimes thing or
a part-time thing;
it is a way of life."*

J. CHRISTOPHER LEMONS '94
Student Government President

The Board and officers of Craigie Inc. have honored William Boines '54 (below) by establishing a student research assistantship in economics at Hampden-Sydney.



Gifts and Grants

• The Board of Directors of Craigie Incorporated announced in July Craigie's endowment of the William C. Boines Student Research Assistantship in Economics, in celebration of Boines's thirty-fifth anniversary with the company.

An alumnus of Hampden-Sydney (Class of 1954) and a member of its Board of Trustees, Boines joined Craigie Incorporated in 1958 and became its president in 1972, President and Chief Executive Officer in 1977, and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in 1979, the title he now holds.

In their announcement to him, Craigie board members told Boines, "[You are] always willing to learn and unquestionably an effective teacher. . . . It seems quite appropriate to connect your name with a department that serves virtually every student in a college that you yourself serve in so many ways."

The assistantship will provide an annual stipend for outstanding economics majors to perform research with faculty members throughout the summer and the two semesters of their senior year. The endowment is the first commitment to an individual student research assistantship in the Economics Department.

• David and Georgellen Monette, who provided the funds and oversaw the construction of Miller Soccer field (dedicated in September 1992), have done it again: this summer they contributed almost \$20,000 to purchase new equipment for the free-weight room in Gammon Gymnasium.

• Universal Leaf Tobacco Company has committed \$30,000 toward the restoration of Cushing Hall.

Faculty Forum

A year in South America broadens Bagby's perspectives

Picture this: an American English professor is sitting in a little roadside cafe somewhere between Mérida and Maracaibo, Venezuela. It is the middle of the night, and the professor has been up since 5:00 that morning. He watches as his taxi driver and the cafe owner share a meal. The professor worries that his not joining them makes him look like just another *norteamericano* snob. As the professor and the driver get up to go, the cafe owner approaches, takes both the professor's hands in his, bends over them, and blows softly on each one. The professor, pushing nightmarish thoughts of cannibalism from his weary mind, realizes that this must be some form of showing friendship. In Spanish, the professor thanks the gentleman.

Most of the time, Venezuela was like this for George Bagby and his family, who had packed up in the summer of 1992 to head to this large nation bordered by Colombia, Guyana and Brazil. There George taught graduate and undergraduate seminars at two universities, Susan taught English as a second language at the bi-cultural center, and Libby and Joe attended the "American" high school—all of them getting to know the people and their customs, simply learning how to get from one place to another. Cultural exchange, after all, is the purpose of the Fulbright program, which sends 5,000 American scholars, like Bagby, abroad each year to do research or teach. (Hampden-Sydney College also helped to underwrite the trip.)

The customs, however, are not all picturesque in Venezuela. Although under democratic rule since the Glorious Year, 1958, Venezuela still suffers occasional bouts of instability. Strikes, protests, and attempts at government overthrow are frequent enough to send the average North American back up north.

For instance, here is another story Bagby brought back. In November 1992, the rebels

attempted a coup d'état and failed. The government declared martial law and ordered a curfew. "At 6:30 one morning," Bagby relates, "I was preparing for my class, and one of my students called me and said, 'There's a coup attempt. We can't meet this morning. Don't go out of your house.'"

The main campus of LUZ (La Universidad de Zulia, in Maracaibo) was closed for almost three weeks after the coup attempt. The graduate student building, where Bagby taught, was locked for a week. One of the first constitutional rights lost under martial

law was the right to assemble—"four or more people together and you were in trouble," Bagby says. So his students were afraid to be seen entering his apartment together for class meetings. Teachers at his children's high school had to park their cars behind the buildings so they would not be seen. Even so, Bagby says stoically, "It was not as bad as it sounds. Joe and I went hiking on the morning of the coup" and had no problems.

Venezuelans generally are unruffled by such things. In fact, student protest is almost part of the curriculum. "If you're a politically active student in Venezuela," says Bagby, "you pick a Pepsi or a beer truck, you hijack it, and you burn it—sometimes just to say, 'Hey, we're here!'"

Strikes and student protests extend the amount of time required to get a baccalaureate degree; a five-year degree program requires seven years to complete. When Bagby flew down to Mérida in September to find out what they wanted him to teach, he was told to come back in January—they had not finished their spring semester.

Bagby says that the "sort-of revolution" was not as great a concern as street crime. "When we got there, we were told by the people at the embassy in Caracas about the DEA agent who was driving in downtown Caracas, feeling cocky, arm out the window with his Rolex on it. A guy drives by on a motor scooter with a knife and takes [the watch] off, slicing the agent's arm."

The "people at the embassy" were members of the United States Information Service, the department that administers the Fulbright fellowship. For their first few days in Venezuela, the Bagbys attended USIS briefing sessions, intended to prepare Fulbright scholars and their families for life in a foreign country.

The Rolex story was a standard one, intended to engender a healthy caution. The Bagbys took it seriously. "When we got to Maracaibo," he recalls, "we were very, very careful. We'd walk along the street in a formation of four, protecting each other."



In Venezuela, student protest is almost part of the curriculum. "If you're a politically active student there," says Bagby, "you pick a Pepsi or a beer truck, you hijack it, and you burn it—sometimes just to say, 'Hey, we're here!'"

It took them a while to realize that Maracaibo was not Caracas: "By the time we had been there three or four months, we figured out that while the part of town we were in was not as safe as Farmville, probably, we'd still rather be there than in any place in any major city in the U.S."

Bagby's course work presented its own hardships. His graduate students at LUZ, working towards Master's degrees in Venezuelan literature, "were very well read in Latin American and Hispanic literature," he says. "Very sophisticated readers. But they hadn't read English. For many it was a real struggle. Sometimes it would take a whole class meeting for one short story."

Latin Americans also take a different, more political, approach to literature. When Bagby was interviewed for the journal *Dominios*, he was asked to comment on the idea that Poe's *Fall of the House of Usher* represents a "latent rebellion against the decadent morals and culture of Europe." Bagby, ever tolerant, replied, "I've never heard that interpretation before. That's very interesting."

On Fridays during the spring semester, he would leave his apartment at 5:30 a.m. and fly to the University of Andes at Mérida, about 150 miles away, teach his seminar, and get back to Maracaibo about 5:30 p.m. Several times, though, the return flight was cancelled, and he ended up taking a *por puesto* (taxi) or *autobus* back down through the Andes, sometimes getting home at two the next morning.

Despite the hardships, Bagby was taken with the people and the land. On his *por puesto* trips, he met people like the cafe owner and the man who gave him a ride through the Andes in a 1970 Dodge station wagon. His graduate students became close friends he'd "like to keep in touch with forever." And toward the end of their stay, he and his family explored much of the country, from the Andes to the Caribbean.

"You have to think of it as a place organized entirely differently," says Bagby of South America. He already misses the excitement of Venezuela's daily surprises and quickly acknowledges his gratitude to the College and the Fulbright program for making his trip possible. But he is glad to be back in the seasons and among the people of his native Virginia: "Being away makes you discover how deeply rooted you are in your own place."

New Faculty

Sharon I. Goad, *Director, Eggleston Library*. B.S. in anthropology, University of Tennessee, 1970; M.A. in anthropology, University of Missouri, 1973; Ph.D. in anthropology, University of Georgia, 1978; M.L.I.S., Louisiana State University, 1984. She has taught at the University of Georgia and at Louisiana State University, where she was promoted to associate professor with tenure in the Department of Geography and Anthropology in 1982. Director of the library at Nicholls State University in Louisiana since 1989, she was responsible for budgeting, personnel, and strategic planning, and converting the library's holdings from the Dewey to the Library of Congress system.

David Kaye, *Assistant Professor of Fine Arts, Theater*. B.S. in communications, Castleton State College, 1984; M.F.A. in acting-directing, Brandeis University, 1993. He has taught voice, speech, movement, and directing; worked as a casting director for television and stage; performed in classical, contemporary, musical, and children's theater productions, on radio and on television; directed such plays as *Under Milkwood*, *Of Mice and Men*, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, and many others; designed sets; and written scripts for television and stage.

Katherine J. Leake, *Assistant Professor of English*. B.A. (*magna cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa) Williams College, 1987; M.A., University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1988; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1993. She has taught 19th- and 20th-century British and American literature and freshman and intermediate composition. In 1992, she was the assistant director of freshman composition at UW-Madison, and she is the author of several professional presentations and articles. Dissertation: *Toward a*

Postmodernism of Reconstruction.

Thomas Valente, *Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Computer Science*. B.A. in mathematics, Colgate University, 1978; M.A. in mathematics, Wesleyan University, 1981; Ph.D. in Computer Science, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1992. He has taught calculus, number theory, higher algebra, and computing fundamentals, languages, and programming, as well as introductory mathematics and computer science courses. His research has been funded by the National Science Foundation, the National Security Agency, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and the General Electric Foundation. Doctoral thesis: *A Distributed Approach to Proving Large Numbers Prime*.

Other faculty appointments

Robert E. Berry, *Visiting Assistant Professor of Economics*. B.A. in economics and M.B.A. in finance, University of Texas; M.A. in economics, the University of Virginia (where he is a candidate for the Ph.D.). He has taught economics and finance courses at all levels, and is also assistant professor of economics at Longwood College. Dissertation: *Two-Tier Foreign Exchange Markets: A Theoretical and Empirical Study*.

Thelma S. Chow, *Lecturer in Rhetoric*. B.A. in English, Eastern Mennonite College; graduate study, Chinese language and literature, Columbia University and the University of Michigan; special study, Chinese linguistics, Beijing University; M.A., Chinese linguistics, University of Virginia, 1986. Formerly assistant professor, foreign languages department, Lynchburg College. Teaching interests: Chinese language, modern Chinese literature in translation, Chinese culture and civilization, linguistics, and freshman English. She has also worked



SHARON GOAD

DAVID KAYE

THOMAS VALENTE

as a translator and written and presented scholarly papers and essays.

Pamela P. Fox, *Lecturer in Fine Arts*. B.F.A. in communication arts and design, Virginia Commonwealth University, 1980; M.F.A. in photography, 1990. From 1990 to 1993, a photography instructor at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond, she was also an artist-in-residence at the Virginia Commission for the Arts. She has taught photography, the history of photography, and printmaking, and has exhibited in several one-person and juried shows.

Richard Gelderman, *Lecturer in Physics*. B.S. in physics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1986; M.A. in Astronomy, University of Virginia, 1990; Ph.D. candidate, University of Virginia. In addition to teaching a range of astronomy courses, he has wide experience in spectroscopic and photometric observation and computer languages and programs. Doctoral thesis: *An Optical Study of Compact Steep-Spectrum Radio Galaxies*.

Karen R. Hufford, *Lecturer in Rhetoric*. B.A. and M.A. in English, Hollins College, 1984 and 1985; M.F.A. in creative writing, University of Virginia, 1987. Has taught English, composition, and study skills at the University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College, and Virginia Union University. She is the author of a novel and a book of short stories.

Joseph H. Lane, Jr. '90, *Lecturer in Political Science*. B.A. (*summa cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa) in political science and classics, Hampden-Sydney College, 1990; doctoral candidate, Boston College. Has been a teaching assistant at Boston College and at Harvard University.

John R. Liepold, *Director of Glee Club*. B.A., music and English, Wesleyan Univer-

sity, 1988; graduate work at the University of Missouri, Columbia University, and Westminster Choir College. Before coming to Hampden-Sydney, he was Music Director and Conductor, the Virginia Glee Club, University of Virginia.

Daniel G. Mossler, *Lecturer in Psychology*. B.A., University of Texas, 1973; M.A., University of Virginia, 1975; Ph.D., University of Virginia, 1978. An assistant professor of psychology at Longwood College, he has also taught at Emory University (1978-1980). Dissertation: *The Emergence of Concrete Operations: Some Methodological and Conceptual Considerations*.

Wayne L. Stith, *Lecturer in German*. B.A. in English with minors in Bible-religion and philosophy, University of Richmond, 1968; M.Div., Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1971; M.A.T. in German, University of Virginia, 1980. He is an instructor of German and English at Longwood College.

Faculty Farewells

J. Michael Wilson, *associate professor of modern languages*, has left Hampden-Sydney to become dean of Catawba College. While at Hampden-Sydney, Wilson taught Spanish and served at various times as an associate dean of the faculty, director of international outreach, and special assistant to the President. He, his wife Sonia (who also taught Spanish and ran the College's foreign study program), and his daughters Vanessa, Marissa, and Christina moved to Salisbury, North Carolina, in July.

When **Graves H. Thompson '27**, *Blair Professor of Latin Emeritus*, cleaned out his desk in May, it was the first time he had done so since the 1950s. He found not only

"some things I would have liked to use in class if I'd remembered they were there," but also a big button with "littera manet" ("literature remains") written across it, chunks of lava from Vesuvius, 2000-year-old shards of Greek pottery, and "lots of books."

The contents of the desk represented only a small fraction of what Thompson, who retired "for the last time" in May, has accumulated in his 54 years of teaching at Hampden-Sydney, the longest teaching career in its history.

(Actually, Dr. Thompson's relationship with the College goes back farther than 1939, when he was hired as a professor. He first came through the gates in 1923, fell in love with the Greek language, and decided not to become a minister.)

A year after he was valedictorian of Hampden-Sydney's Class of 1927, he earned his Master's at Harvard; he received his Ph.D., also from Harvard, in 1931. Before returning to his *alma mater* to teach in 1939, he was head of the department of classical languages at Cumberland University (Lebanon, Tennessee). In his career here, he has taught a wide variety of courses, mostly Latin and Greek, but also English etymology, art history, German—even analytical geometry. He has chaired the classics department, been advisor to Eta Sigma Phi national classics fraternity, and served as Clerk of the Faculty. Editor of the *Record* from 1952 to 1967, he also wrote scholarly papers, articles, essays, and reviews for *Choice*, *Classical Journal*, *Classical World*, and other publications. The Latin reader he edited, *Selections From the Ars Amatoria and Remedia Amoris of Ovid*, has been used by more than 200 schools and colleges since its publication.

Dr. Thompson and his wife Leila, who also worked for the College for many years, continue to live on campus, discovering



JOE LANE

KAREN HUFFORD

ROBERT BERRY

LEILA THOMPSON

GRAVES THOMPSON

almost every day another souvenir of the College's and their common history. They devote their energies to the Museum—Dr. Thompson is Secretary of the Museum and advisor to the Student Museum Board—College Church, travel (especially visiting their two daughters), gardening, and, of course, opera.

Stephen C. Coy, *Professor of Fine Arts for Theatre*, Edward M. Kiess, *Professor of Physics*, and Donald R. Ortner, *Professor of Psychology and Sociology*, also retired in May.

Dr. Coy, who earned his B.A. at Amherst College and his M.F.A. and D.F.A. at the Yale School of Drama, came to Hampden-Sydney in 1981 from Skidmore College in New York, where he had taught since 1973. Here, he served as chair of the Fine Arts Department and on many faculty committees; he produced and directed student plays; acted in local and regional theatre groups; and wrote reviews and scholarly articles.

Dr. Kiess earned his S.B. in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in physics at Pennsylvania State University. Since he came to Hampden-Sydney in 1968, he has taught nine different physics courses; he has served as chair of the department, on many College committees, and as adjunct associate professor of physics at Longwood College.

Dr. Ortner, who earned a B.A. at Northwestern College, a Master's at Eastern Michigan University, and a Ph.D. at Michigan State University, joined the Hampden-Sydney faculty in 1961. He has taught a wide range of classes here, from abnormal psychology to Icelandic studies, and served as Dean of Students, College psychologist, faculty marshal, and chair of the department. He has been pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church in Farmville since 1961 and is an active volunteer with the Boy Scouts.



At the Community Picnic in August, longtime employees received Service Awards. Below, front row: C. B. Walker, Mary Foulkes-Evans, Alice Hines, Elizabeth Hunter, Nellie Crawford; second row: Glenn Culley, Florence Couch, Linda Clark, Tammy Conant, Erlene Bowman; third row: Cecil Cason, Sherry Womack, Lewis Drew, Luther Gaines, William Paige, George Ray Johnson, Eugene Irving; fourth row: Irvin Robertson, Bob Watson, Scott Colley, Jim Pohl, Paul Baker.

New Staff

Russell D. Turner '92, *Assistant Basketball Coach and Head Cross Country Coach*. The leading scorer in Hampden-Sydney basketball history, Turner was a First Team All-American as a senior. He was a member of ODK, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Tau Delta honor fraternities, the James Madison Leadership Society, and the Good Men-Good Citizens tutorial program, and was a resident advisor. He was awarded an English-Speaking Union scholarship for study in England after his junior year. An English and economics major, he was graduated *magna*

cum laude and received the Gammon Cup for character and scholarship. For the past year, Turner taught and coached at the Darlington School in Rome, Georgia.

Zachary W. Collett '93, *Assistant Dean of Admissions*. Collett majored in political science and was a Special Olympics Event Coordinator, Student Court Advisor, and a Resident Advisor to Freshmen. He was a member of the Student Admissions Committee, the Entrepreneurship Society, Good Men-Good Citizens Service Organization, and Sigma Chi fraternity. He will work with prospective students, their parents, and high school counselors in his territory.



STEVEN COY

EDWARD KIESS

DONALD ORTNER

MICHAEL WILSON

ZACH COLLETT

RUSSELL TURNER

Class Notes

NEWS FROM ALUMNI

Information received before October 1, 1993.

1925

In 1992, HARVEY H. BRYAN distributed to family and friends a Biblical story of his conception of how the "Scribe at Bethlehem" was affected by writing the name "Jesus" in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin for the first time. Copies are available from him upon request at Box 114, Montreat, North Carolina 28957.

The Reverend HAROLD J. DUDLEY celebrated his 90th birthday on July 7, 1993, by passing his driver's test. A minister since 1927, he still needs his car for weekly services at Grifton Presbyterian Church in Grifton, North Carolina, 43 miles from his home in Wilson.

1927

Dr. W. DUDLEY JARMAN of Washington, D.C., received the 1993 Gold Head Cane Award from the American Urological Association in San Antonio, Texas.

1933

JOHN A. HOPKINS works daily in the Charleston National Bank trust department in Charleston, West Virginia. He is looked upon by his fellow employees as the trust officer emeritus and is called upon regularly for advice.

1938

WILLIAM A. CARRINGTON, retired president of Co-operative Savings Bank in Lynchburg since 1987, keeps busy pushing wheel chairs for patients leaving Virginia Baptist Hospital, working at the Lynchburg Visitors' Center, running two food delivery routes for the United Way's Meals on Wheels Program, and swimming at the YMCA.

Dr. JETHRO H. IRBY received the Golden Deeds Award from the Martinsville Exchange Club in August 1993. He organized a group called WHO (We Help Others), made up mostly of retirees who help

people needing transportation, advice, minor repair work, or information on banking and taxes.

1939

ARTHUR M. FIELD, JR., editor for the past dozen years of *These Days*, a daily devotional magazine sponsored by five denominations, will retire after the January-February 1994 issue.

CARLYLE A. McDONALD, interim pastor for the Presbyterian Parish of the Valleys, was honored on the anniversary of his 50 years in the ministry and of his installation as pastor of the Opequon Presbyterian Church in Kernstown.

1940

THOMAS B. MASON played Judge Armistead Dobie, one of the judges who presided over the Prince Edward County school board trial in the 1950's, in *Simple Justice* on PBS in January. Dobie was the dean of the law school at the University of Virginia when Mason was there and taught Mason criminal law. This is the third movie in which Mason, a retired Roanoke attorney, has played a judge since his professional acting career began in 1983. He also played a judge in Alan Parker's *Mississippi Burning*, and the 1991 CBS TV movie, *In a Child's Name*. His screen

career began in 1986 when he played Uncle Watson in Beth Henley's Southern Gothic comedy drama *Crimes of the Heart*. He has starred as the crotchety Norman Thayer in theater productions of *On Golden Pond* in several states. In an interview with the *Roanoke Times and World News*, he said, "I guess I'll keep acting until I get too old to play old-man parts."

1941

Dr. FREDERICK T. EDMUNDS is taking steps to pass on to the next generation his beloved art of playing the bones—a form of folk music probably of African origin. He has written two instructional books for beginners and one for advanced players and made a video on the art of bones playing. He first learned the skill at the age of 15, but only since his retirement has he written publications and made contacts with manufacturers to make prototypes. After three years of trying to market his product, he has contracted with folk music stores all over the country. Sales are picking up.

1943

ROYAL E. CABELL, JR., a College trustee, has been named a Life Member of the Virginia State Bar Association, along with former Governor Linwood Holton. To qualify, candidates must have been bar association members in good standing for 40 years and attained the age of 70.

Dr. W. ROBERT IRBY was recently honored as a Master of the American College of Rheumatology in Atlanta. He has been semi-retired since July 1992.

1944

The Reverend ELBERT M. WILLIAMSON has published *Women of the Bible: Lessons From Their Lives*, the fourth book in his series of devotional studies for lay



ONE COUNTRY HOUSE TOUR CALLS FOR ANOTHER

The Esther Thomas Atkinson Museum of Hampden-Sydney College sponsored its first foreign excursion from June 20 until July 6, a tour of noted country houses and gardens of England. The group (above, in front of Hatfield House) visited such places as Walsingham, Penshurst (home of the Sidneys), Winston Churchill's Blenheim, Sissinghurst's gardens, and others; Thomas W. Buchanan, Jr., of Charlottesville provided information on the sites. The variety and spectacle of the houses and gardens visited, and the tour arrangements made by F. Powell Johann, Jr. '72, of Powell Johann Tours, Inc., of Richmond, were declared a rousing success.

The tour was so successful that a second venture is planned for next summer (from June 19 to July 3, 1994), a tour of country houses and gardens of Scotland and the North of England. Anyone wishing the brochure containing the complete itinerary and other information may request it from C. W. Tucker, Box 68, Hampden-Sydney, VA 23943 or (804) 223-6244.

people. He is pastor emeritus of First Presbyterian Church in Danville.

1948

Dr. **SHELTON H. SHORT III** spoke at the dedication of the Morris Nature Trail at the Hon. and Mrs. Shelton H. Short, Jr., Forestry Center near Boydton in July. The Nature Trail was constructed by Eagle Scout Tyler Willis of Clarksville.

The Reverend **CHARLES C. TALLEY** has joined the faculty of Edison College in Florida, teaching the humanities and philosophy. He continues on the faculty of Florida Southern College at Port Charlotte as professor of biblical literature and history, and teaching in other disciplines.

1949

The Reverend Dr. **JOHN MONTGOMERY IRVINE, JR.** retired from the ministry in March 1992. His last pastorate was at Elon College Community Church (United Church of Christ), at Elon College, North Carolina. He moved to Harrisonburg in May and into a new home in the Highland Park subdivision in September 1992.

ARTHUR H. MICHEL retired in May 1993 as technical advisor to the Chief Maintenance Officer of the San Francisco Municipal Railway.

1950

COLLIER S. HARVEY, JR., is the interim executive presbyter for East Tennessee Presbytery. He has recently completed a similar interim position with New Hope Presbytery.

RUSSELL C. MacDONALD has retired from West Virginia University, where he and his wife Phyllis were professors in the English Department. They have moved with their children, Cameron and Fletcher, to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He still spends his summers as one of the directors of Keewaydin Camps in Salisbury, Vermont.

Dr. **CLAUDIUS H. PRITCHARD, JR.**, has been appointed to the Board of Visitors of Charleston Southern University in Charleston, South Carolina.

J. HOWARD SETTLE has retired after thirty-two years with Farm Credit Banks of Baltimore, Maryland, where he last served as executive vice president and chief operating officer. Having moved back to Lawrenceville, he was



Tom Mason '40



Dr. Jethro Irby '38

recently elected to the Brunswick County Board of Supervisors and serves as its chairman. He is a director of Agricultural Cooperative Development International and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, president of the Lawrenceville Rotary Club, a charter member of the Virginia Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and past president of the Society for Virginians of Maryland, Inc.

1957

The Reverend Dr. **EDGAR CALDWELL MAYSE** of Clan MacQuarrie conducted a Kirkin' o' the Tartans in his congregation at Churchville, Maryland. He serves as Chaplain of the Highland Society of Harford County and is a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore (1806).

LEWIS H. MUNDIN III became the new owner of Creery Ltd., custom shirtmakers in Richmond since 1907. The company also makes men's formal shirts, doctor's jackets, laboratory coats, specialty smocks, robes, and women's riding shirts. Mundin owned the Squire



Lewis Mundin III '57



Frank Buck '58

Shop, a men's and women's shop, from 1968 to 1985 and was manager for Bartleby's-Eton's, a men's and boy's shop, when he decided to continue this Virginia gentleman's haberdashery's tradition. Creery's best known customer was President Truman, who purchased more than 100 shirts and 40 pairs of pajamas.

1958

FRANK BUCK, a territory manager with Amoco Oil Company, was recognized for his volunteer services with the Alzheimer's Association: in 1991, as the top fund-raiser in walker pledges for the Chapter's Second Annual Memory Walk; and in 1992 under Buck's leadership the Sponsorship & Recruitment Committee was able to raise over \$7,000 for chapter services.

R. BEN DAWSON, JR., has become interested in nautical photography. He gives annual shows in Maryland, and has a space at the Waterman's Museum Gift Shop in Yorktown.

1959

THOMAS H. FLETCHER is the

associate director of the Big Green Foundation, the athletic fund-raising organization at Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia.

1960

The Reverend **E. DOUGLAS VAUGHAN, JR.**, has been named to the board of trustees at Union Theological Seminary. Now the pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, North Carolina, he served pastorates in North and South Carolina and Texas before going to Wilmington in 1989. He now serves on the board of Good Shepherd Ministries, an ecumenical social service agency in Wilmington.

WILLIAM T. WILSON has been elected president of the Allegheny, Bath, and Highland Bar Association, to the Virginia State Bar Executive Council, and to the American Board of Trial Advocates. This fall on Warm Springs Mountain he shot a 22-pound spring gobbler with a 9 5/8 inch beard (see photo on page 28). He said he had spent 90 minutes hidden in a stand activating a turkey call to lure the gobbler which had been "strutting around showing off for five hens."

1962

R. GARNETT HALL, JR., was reelected to a third term on the National Board of the American Cancer Society. He is past chairman of the Board for the State of Virginia.

JOHN R. HIGGS has moved to Izmir, Turkey, for a three-year assignment as primary manager for Philip Morris International.

1963

LOWERY D. FINLEY III, of Virginia Beach, became affiliated with Hilb, Rogal and Hamilton Company of Tidewater, in April 1993.

RODERICK B. MATHEWS, Senior Vice-President, Corporate Legal, and Government Affairs Officer for Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Virginia, was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association. He will represent ABA District 4 (Virginia and the District of Columbia). Mathews has served as Virginia state delegate to the ABA House of Delegates since 1988.

Dr. **THOMAS R. McDANIEL** has been appointed interim president at Converse College until the position can be filled next year. He was

KETH GRAMER-ROANOKER TIMES & WORLD NEWS

LINDY KEAST-RODMAN-RICHMOND TIMES-DESPATCH

vice president for academic affairs and dean of the college of arts and sciences. He went to Converse in 1971 as chairman of its department of education and director of graduate studies.

1964

W. SIDNEY DRUEN has been appointed to the Franklin County (Ohio) Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services Board. He serves on the boards of the

University Club of Columbus, the Council for Ethics in Economics, Directions for Youth, Ohio Insurance Institute, the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. A graduate of the University of Virginia School of Law (1968), he is a vice president of Nationwide Insurance Companies, Columbus, Ohio.

1965

The Reverend GERALD A. BUTLER is pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Eureka, Illinois.

GORDON D. SCHRECK of Buist, Moore, Smythe & McGee of Charleston, South Carolina, was named to the 1993-94 edition of the *Best Lawyers in America* biennial survey. In addition to admiralty and maritime matters, his practice includes product liability and insurance litigation. A graduate of the

University of Virginia School of Law, he is a former chairman of the Southeastern Admiralty Institute, vice-chair of the Maritime Law Section of the Federation of Insurance, and a member of the South Carolina Defense Trial Attorney's Association.

1966

Dr. JAMES E. PAYNE, professor of physics at South Carolina State University, is conducting research on

SONS OF ALUMNI IN THE CLASS OF 1997

The nineteen sons of alumni in the Class of 1997 (a 46% increase over last year's figure) are pictured here. Joining them are forty-three other freshmen with Hampden-Sydney relatives among the alumni: eleven uncles, sixteen cousins, twenty-two brothers, five grandfathers, one great-grand-father, and one great-great-great-grandfather.



Steven Bailey
Amherst, Virginia
Jacob P. Bailey '69



Daniel Baker
Keysville, Virginia
Edwin B. Baker '64



Neal Cassidy
Forest, Virginia
John A. Cassidy '74



Chris Chamblin
Leesburg, Virginia
James H. Chamblin '68



Spencer Curtis
Midlothian, Virginia
Tony D. Curtis '72



Travers Edwards III
Newport News, Virginia
J. Travers Edwards, Jr. '68



Pendleton Grove IV
Roanoke, Virginia
John P. Grove III '67



Charlie Guthridge
Richmond, Virginia
Charles M. Guthridge '68



Roby Hackney
Richmond, Virginia
Barry A. Hackney '67



Jon Hartley
Lorton, Virginia
Michael D. Hartley '69



Doug Lowry
Charlotte, North Carolina
William F. Lowry, Jr. '66



Chris Lucas
Beckley, West Virginia
Charles F. Lucas '59



Zack Pace
Towson, Maryland
Warren M. Pace, Jr. '69



Daniel Pond
Front Royal, Virginia
J. Daniel Pond II '70



Matt Sherrard
Millboro, Virginia
Robert L. Sherrard '71



Taylor Smack
Lynchburg, Virginia
Kent A. Smack '62



Pete Vaughn
York, Pennsylvania
Glenn C. Vaughn '66



Vince Whorley
Forest, Virginia
James R. Whorley '70



Mark Witthoefft
Richmond, Virginia
Edward Wirthoefft Jr. '65

superconductors. Payne and physicists at Clemson University will share a \$1.24-million grant from the Department of Energy, based on parallel proposals from the two schools, to study single-crystal superconductors.

1967

KENNETH R. HYDE, JR., has been elected president of Hackney Brothers, Inc. of Wilson, North Carolina, beginning in January 1994. He joined the company in 1987 and has been executive vice president and chief operating officer since the spring of 1992. The Hackney business has been managed by family members since 1854, when it was a wheelwright and buggy shop. Hyde is the first president of the firm who was not a member of the founding family. Hackney Brothers is one of the world's largest manufacturers of food vending carts and refrigerated truck bodies and the fifth oldest manufacturing company in North Carolina.

J. MARSHALL REID has been named a senior vice president in corporate lending for Mercantile-Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore, Maryland.

GEORGE SUMMERS, JR., received recognition as a certified mail and distribution systems manager, from the Mail Systems Management Association at a banquet in Atlantic City in March. Through Summers' leadership, Automated Mailing Systems, Inc., of Roanoke has become the largest mailing service company in Southwest Virginia.

1968

JOHN B. YOUNG, Chairman of the English department at Blue Ridge School in Dyke, has been elected faculty marshal by the school's faculty and administration. He teaches an American Studies program, combining American history and American literature.

1970

DANIEL C. BARTGES, JR., has written a book, *Winter Olympics Made Simple*, to be published this fall by Turner Broadcasting; it will be available in bookstores nationwide in December. Dan is vice president and account supervisor for the Martin Agency in Richmond. He lives in Richmond's Fan district with his wife Kelley, a public defender in the Richmond Juvenile Court.



E. Douglas Vaughan '60



William Wilson '60 & trophy



The Reverend F. Clayton Matthews '70 (center) officiated at the eucharist after he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia in the National Cathedral.

E. CARTER ELLIOTT has recently been promoted to the rank of Captain, US Naval Reserve, after having served as Commanding Officer of the Naval Investigative Service Reserve Unit 0986 in Norfolk. After graduation from Hampden-Sydney, Carter attended Naval Flight School in Pensacola and was later assigned to duty in Rota, Spain. Having completed 23 years of combined active duty and reserve service in the Navy, Carter is a senior physical scientist with the US Army Foreign

Thomas R. McDaniel '63



Science and Technology Center in Charlottesville, where he lives with his wife Ellen and their son Nicholas.

RANDOLPH L. HALLMAN has been promoted to assistant editor of the state desk of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. A journalist for 21 years, he wrote a column, *Consumer Watch*, for eight months before his promotion, and was before that a columnist for other sections of the paper.

K. MICHAEL KINES has joined

Ken Hyde '67



Mercantile-Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore, Maryland, as a vice president, heading the individual banking department.

The Reverend **FRANK CLAYTON MATTHEWS** was ordained suffragan (assistant) bishop of the Diocese of Virginia on September 11, 1993, in the Washington National Cathedral (Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Mount Saint Alban) in Washington, D.C. Matthews founded his high school's first chapter of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and established an after-school workout program for overweight and significantly underweight students to improve their self-esteem. In college he played guard and tackle on the football team and won the sportsmanship award his senior year. He also served on the Prince Edward County human relations council, which was attempting to bring a measure of understanding between the races in an era of racial divisiveness. Matthews served as rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church in North Richmond for seven years, and as Canon in Ordinary—or chief clergy assistant—to Peter James Lee, the bishop of the diocese of Virginia.

1971

GREGORY D. FOREMAN has joined the law firm of Kane, Jeffries, Foreman & Gayle in Richmond.

WALTER E. (Gene) HAYES has been elected chairman of the Danville Area Chamber of Commerce. Hayes has been a partner with Moses, Hayes & Willeford Insurance since 1981 and is the company's president. He serves on the boards of Young Life-Danville and the Hughes Memorial Home and is a member of the Danville Rotary Club. He is past member of the Board of Deacons and Session at First Presbyterian Church. He also serves as president of the Professional Insurance Association of Virginia and D.C.

W. RICHARD KAY, JR., of Signet Banking Corporation, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Mathematics and Science Center Foundation in Richmond.

Dr. **WILLIAM F. RAYBURN** has been named to the John W. Records Chair in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, where he is the Chief of Obstetrics. He is also a professor at the Univer-

(Continued on page 30)

ALUMNUS PROFILE:

Richard F. Cralle, Jr. '65, Entrepreneur

Richard F. Cralle, Jr., began a small storefront furniture business in 1965. It now brings in over \$30 million a year and employs about 50 people.

Shoppers from all over the country come to Green Front Furniture on North Main Street in Farmville for bargains in hand-loomed rugs, first-quality reproduction furniture, and accessories. And while they are in town, Cralle's customers also visit the antique stores, retail shops, wholesale outlets, and restaurants that have bloomed and flourished around Green Front.

Richard F. Cralle, Jr., is a phenomenon. A one-man downtown revitalization committee, he has created a bustling trade center from a group of 19th-century warehouses and has helped save downtown Farmville. "If Dickie had stayed small, our downtown would have ended up like a lot of other downtowns," says Gerry Spates, Farmville's Town Manager. "It would have died out—just offices and not a lot of activity."

Cralle has done something else for Farmville. "Everywhere you go," says Spates, "and it doesn't matter who you run into, they know where Farmville is because of Green Front."

To show its appreciation, the Farmville Chamber of Commerce nominated him for the Virginia Retail Merchant Association's Retailer of the Year award. Cralle won, hands down.

Taking Off

Then he and the town were ready to "take off" again, with the tobacco warehouses he bought from Central Virginia Processors a couple of years ago. He cleaned the tar and dust off the buildings' diagonal-laid oak floors, scoured the brick walls, and uncovered the arched windows. And—behold!—a great marketplace, covering about 225,000 square feet, was born. (There is so much space, Cralle jokes, that he will "have to



Richard F. Cralle, Jr. '65, on the new deck beside the warehouses he has recently added to his furniture-marketing complex in Farmville.

number the buildings or put in a yellow brick road or something.") The town converted the overgrown lot between the buildings and the Appomattox River into a parking area reminiscent of the Gay '90s, with wrought iron street lamps, a river-front park, and a canoe ramp.

Cralle praises the town for its cooperation. "They didn't have to do it," he says. "Other places would have told me to take a hike or to do it myself so they could tax me more. [Farmville] put its money up front and got in there with me."

"Just Luck"?

Modestly describing his latest ventures as "pretty neat," Cralle says that some things have come to him because he has been "just damn lucky." The warehouses, for instance: "They were just sitting there," he said. "I'm sitting here, they're sitting there, and Universal [Corporation] is selling them for virtually nothing. Those things have got to be more than smarts; they're just luck."

Bill Carter '69, an investment

banker and one of Cralle's oldest friends, disagrees. While the warehouse purchase may have been fortunate—"it was like all the stars lined up at the same time—I think Dickie makes his own luck," he says. He tells of Cralle's going to the Middle East and haggling over rug prices with seasoned vendors: "You can't do that by being lucky."

Green Front's creator was also smart in another way, says Carter. "He reinvested all of his earnings for about twenty years. When others were spending their money, Dickie was putting all of his back into the business, and that's stood him in good stead."

Another friend, Mike Krupin '69, thinks that Cralle is successful because he learned to harness his "boundless energy." Carter agrees. "Dickie works smart, rather than frenetically. He knows what will sell and has enough self-control to wait until the prices are right."

In spite of his notions about luck, Cralle himself never relies on it. "When it comes to business," he advises, "you sit down at the table. If it isn't a good deal, walk

away. And if it is a good deal, go for it, take a chance, put the money on the table." He pauses, then adds, "But you better know your stuff."

It is the same with the man's generosity. He considers a charitable cause, thinks how he can best contribute, and then donates. No fuss. No fanfare. "He does a lot you'll never hear about," says Carter. "Whenever churches, organizations, people have called on him to help, he has. But he doesn't talk about it."

Slowing Down?

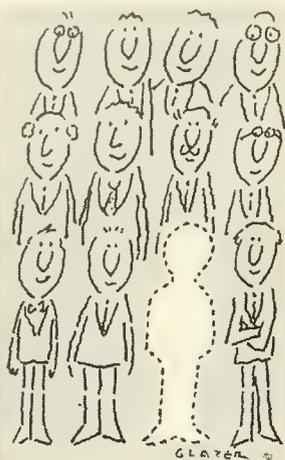
Whether he has achieved success by being lucky, or by working harder, smarter, and faster than his competitors, Cralle thinks the time has come to slow down. "I don't want any more businesses for a while. Once these warehouses are open, I'm going to settle back and do some fine-tuning."

Perhaps the cure for Cralle's workaholic is his three-year-old son Den. The man who used to fly to Turkey to bargain with hardened dealers in the marketplace now camps out in his back yard. "I always make time for that," he says.

Although he may be "settling back" a bit, his business is doing nothing of the kind. Even on a "slow" day, Cralle's showroom brings to mind the bustle of the floor of the NYSE—energetic, attractive salespeople calling to each other across the room, phone receiver in one hand, sales slip in the other, answering questions and giving advice, or running up the stairs to check the stock.

While not in the fray, the boss is aware of it, nodding to one of his salespeople, saying "yes" or "no" to another, greeting customers as they walk in. He stands in the midst of Persian, Indian, and Chinese wool rugs and fine reproduction furniture, and can look out his front window at the minivans and Mercedes 300E's that stop or pass by on their way to his warehouses up the street.

"How could anybody do it?" he asks. "How could you think about all this stuff years ago?" Having built a huge business and rebuilt a whole section of his home town, Richard Cralle, himself, is sometimes unable to explain his success.



Have We Missed You?

All Hampden-Sydney College alumni were recently notified of our upcoming new Alumni Directory and asked for their information. If you have not already done so, please return your questionnaire today. This will assure that your personal information will be accurately included in this great new reference book.

Within two to three months the verification phase of this project will begin. Alumni will receive a telephone call from Harris Publishing Company, the official publisher of our Directory. Please give their representative a few moments of your time to verify your listing.

This is also the time to place a reservation for a copy of the Hampden-Sydney College Alumni Directory, since this is the only time alumni will have a chance to order the book.

Scheduled for release in May or June 1994, the Hampden-Sydney College Alumni Directory promises to be the definitive reference book for our 7300 alumni.

Don't miss the opportunity to be part of it!

sity of Oklahoma College of Medicine.

1972

ROBERT C. LONG, JR., was promoted to vice president and investment executive with Kidder Peabody & Co. in Richmond, in June 1993.

1973

Capt. **RONALD L. FOREHAND**, MC USN, previously medical director of the Naval Hospital in Guam, is serving as a family physician in London, England, based in the US Embassy. In 1992 Dr. Forehand led the first US military medical assessment team to the Ukraine, visiting Kiev and surrounding areas. He lives in London with his wife Laura and their two children, Amanda and John.

DAVID A. MARTIN was elected vice-mayor of the Culpeper Town Council, Culpeper.

1974

JOHN D. MacKORELL is a licensed architect and lives in Garden City, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

STEPHEN L. OWEN has joined the Baltimore law firm of Piper & Marbury as a partner in the tax section. Owen chaired the tax section of the Maryland State Bar Association and is a member of the American Law Institute.

1975

G. PATTERSON MANSON, JR., has been named corporate counsel for American Home Products Corporation division of A. H. Robins, Inc., and other American Home Products companies.

T. R. SHELLY III moved in July 1992 from Goldman Sachs & Co. in Philadelphia, where he had been a vice-president of sales, to Legg Mason in Severna Park, Maryland, where he is director of Private Client Services.

DANIEL D. STEWART III has been selected by the Kentucky Society of Mayflower Descendants to be its 22nd Governor-General. Stewart succeeds his mother, Mrs. Daniel D. Stewart, Jr., as Governor-General of the 120-member Kentucky society. Both are direct descendants of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Stewart is president of the Stewart Group, a Kentucky-based real estate and auction company.

1977

LEONARD N. LOVE is a vice president with NationsBank in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. His sons, Ron, age four, and Baker, eighteen months, keep him and his wife pretty busy.

PHILIP A. STEDFAST, JR., and his wife Sarah still live in Norfolk, with two daughters, Molly, age four, and Barrie, two.

1978

DAVID P. HOLT was promoted to hospital sales manager for Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Summit, New Jersey. He and his wife Jami live in Summit with their children Powell, four, and Jessie, two.

1979

After a successful thirteen-year career with Kendall Healthcare Products Company, **PHILANDER KELSEY** has been appointed vice president for the Richmond Division of Owens & Minor, Inc., effective August 1993. O&M is a \$1.4-billion medical-surgical product distribution company, headquartered in Richmond. Phil and his wife Brenda and their sons, Eric (13) and Phillip (11), have moved from Boston, Massachusetts, to Midlothian.

1980

PHILIP B. BAKER is practicing law with Joseph A. Sanzone in Lynchburg.

1981

Captain **DOUGLAS S. DENHAM**, USAF MC, has been assigned to Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas.

WARREN A. QUINN is an associate with the law firm of Offit and Korman in Owings Mills, Maryland.

PHILIP R. (Randy) RANDOLPH has started his own business, Randolph Construction, in Deltaville, specializing in residential construction. He and his wife Cara have a one-year-old daughter Libbie.

DANIEL B. SCHEIN, a patent attorney with the firm of Fulwider, Patton, Lee & Urecht of Los Angeles, was invited to lecture at the University of Vienna, Austria, and the Swiss Institute of Technology.

1982

DAVID E. GUNTER, of Reston, is principal broker and vice president of Cox, Gunter and Russell Commercial, a real estate company specializing in the Dulles area.

Lt. W. CLAIBORNE HARRIS USN departed aboard the guided missile cruiser *USS Normandy*, homeported in Staten Island, N.Y., for a six-month Mediterranean Sea deployment as part of the aircraft carrier *USS America's* Joint Task Group.

RICHARD P. LEGGETT, M.D., has moved his practice of psychiatric medicine from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Roanoke, where he works with Associates in Cognitive Therapy Services. His letter to the editor was published in the August 1993 *Homelife* magazine, and articles were recently published in the Summer 1993 *Focus* newspaper and the February 1993 *Psychiatry Section Newsletter* of the Christian Medical and Dental Society.

BRYANT C. MCGANN was named a partner in the law firm Vandeventer, Black, Meredith & Martin in Norfolk.

W. JEFFREY ROBERTS is a portfolio manager for Trendline Research and Management in Richmond, where he lives with his wife Mary Ann and their two children, ages 3 and 4.

MARK M. J. WEBB practices law in Rome, Georgia, with the firm Brinson, Askew, Berry, Richardson & Davis. He and his wife Renée moved into their recently renovated home in Rome this spring. Mark graduated from the Mercer University Law School in 1989.

LARRY G. WESTERN has returned to the Roanoke Valley after several years in Depew, New York.

1983

JAMES M. NOTTINGHAM, M.D., has opened a private practice in general surgery in Newberry, South Carolina.

CARL J. RONCAGLIONE, JR., is an associate with the law firm of Thaxton & Daniels, Charleston, West Virginia. He is a member of both Alabama and West Virginia Bars.

STUART P. WILBOURNE was named Cary Office Executive for Wachovia Bank of North Carolina, effective June 1, 1993.

1984

CHARLES E. AGEE III was promoted to Market and Distribution Specialist within the Quality Assurance Department at Philip Morris USA, where he has worked for the past eight years. He is responsible for directing a quality manage-

ment program within the domestic field sales force and the distribution network both domestic and international. When he is not traveling, he and his wife Helen Sue enjoy spending time with their sons Marshall, four, and Tyler, three.

Dr. **SCOTT J. BANNING** has been selected by his fellow residents to be Chief Resident in Family Practice at Riverside Regional Medical Center in Norfolk.

NATHANAEL C. EVANS and his wife Mary live in Ringoes, New Jersey, with their children, Elizabeth and Johanna.

STEPHEN E. EVANS is a mortgage assistant with Phoenix Financial in Princeton, New Jersey.

ALFRED H. GARVEY, JR., has been named vice president of Central Carolina Bank and Trust in Greensboro, North Carolina.

JOSEPH W. HATCHETT, JR., who works with NationsBank Capital Markets, moved to Charlotte, North Carolina, in May.

JOHN G. McJUNKIN has joined the Washington, D.C., office of Jenkins and Gilchrest, a Dallas-based firm. He continues to work with bankruptcy and litigation matters. He and his wife Karen volunteer their spare time to Special Olympics.

1985

W. RYLAND GARDNER III, a project manager for C.C. Builders in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and his wife Kip live in a small log cabin at the base of the Teton Range. Their life includes lots of skiing, mountaineering, mountain biking, and enjoying the biggest playground in the United States.

JULIUS W. PEEK, JR., an attorney with Shaw, Maddox, Graham, Monk & Harris in Rome, Georgia, has been elected chairman of the Darlington School Alumni Council.

DAVID M. STEINBRICK works in Boston, Massachusetts for State Street Bank in the Foreign Exchange department. He had worked for five years as a carpenter in Connecticut, after graduating from the University of Connecticut in 1987 with a degree in economics.

ARTHUR C. STONE, JR., has made 14 short films and videos which have been shown at various festivals and screenings throughout the country. He is working as the National Advertising Director of *New Art Examiner*, a national art magazine based in Chicago, and he



E. Carter Elliott '70

continues to make films independently.

1986

B. DARREN BURNS is a second-year associate in the law firm of Shapiro and Olander in Baltimore and Annapolis, Maryland. He still plays lacrosse and stays in touch with the Chi Phi boys.

J. HAYWOOD HARDIN and his wife Leisha (Hollins '85) have moved to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, where he manages the North Myrtle Beach office of Southern National Bank.

GREGORY S. HOEY works in customer service for Baltimore Gas and Electric Company. He and his wife Meg enjoy spending time with their daughter Elizabeth.

ROSS A. HOTCHKISS III was promoted to sales executive with William Byrd Press in Washington, D.C. He now lives in Arlington.

SAMUEL G. LAYTON works for Construction Market Data of Raleigh, North Carolina, as an architectural reporter.

DON E. LOOS III has opened a new Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company office in Martinsville. He had lived in Washington, D.C.

ERIK J. OLFSON is a district manager for General Elevator, Inc., in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His wife Susanne works for Polo-Ralph Lauren.

COURTNEY S. WEST wrote an article for *After the Battle*, a popular British magazine, in 1991; it was chosen for the cover story. West has made five trips to Europe over the past four years. He teaches a three-hour principles of banking class at Central Fidelity Bank of Lynchburg, where he works.

DAVIS S. WRINKLE and



Shawn Powell '90

JOHN A. GURKIN III have started their own construction business, Arch-Davis Construction Company, Inc. in Richmond. They specialize in renovation and addition work.

W. JAMES YOUNG was elected chairman of the Prince William County Young Republicans in December and first vice-chairman of Virginia Young Republicans in April.

1987

DAVID C. BROWN is manager for Federal Affairs for the Philadelphia Electric Company in Washington, where he is fighting new taxes on utility customers. He and his wife Tammy have moved across the river from Capitol Hill to Arlington.

JOHN M. CURRENCE owns—and is executive chef of—a 5-Star restaurant and bar called "City Grocery" in Oxford, Mississippi.

ROBERT H. JACKSON, a business banker at First Citizens Bank in Raleigh, was promoted to vice president. He is a member of the American Institute of Banking and the North Carolina Society to Prevent Blindness.

JAY M. JALENAK, JR., is an attorney with the firm of Kean, Miller in Baton Rouge. His wife, Maia Free Jalenak, is Curator of the Louisiana Arts and Science Museum.

HARVARD B. SMITH became a management trainee with Universal Leaf Tobacco in Richmond in July 1992.

RAY C. TAYLOR made a trip to Morocco with his wife Heidi earlier this year.

DAVID B. TROTTER is working with PNC Corporation and living in Pittsburgh with his wife Kim.

1988

ERIC M. FRIEDLY, after having worked the past two years as a social worker, is an editorial assistant in the public relations and marketing department of the Atlanta Opera, writing and editing their publications.

JAMES G. MULLIGAN took intensive Spanish courses at Forester Insrituto Internacional in San José, Costa Rica. He has worked as a carpenter, doing some historical restoration in the Baltimore area.

1989

1st Lt. **ROBERT B. BABCOCK** U.S.M.C., is assigned to the School of Infantry, Camp Pendleton, California.

CHRISTOPHER T. BELL has been a history and alternative education teacher at Appomattox County High School since August 1990. He is also defensive coach for the varsity football team and head coach for varsity basketball.

PATRICK N. GETLEIN became managing editor of *The Virginia Episcopalian* of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia. He and his wife Catherine moved to Richmond from Christ Church School, where he had been director of Publications and Media.

JOHN JOSLIN II is director of Main Street Lemont in Lemont, Illinois. Main Street programs, sponsored by the National Trust, encourage historic preservation and renovation of town squares.

CHRISTIAN KIESAU was promoted and transferred to the Golden Valley Milliken plant, Spartanburg, South Carolina, as a process specialist.

TIMOTHY J. WARE joined Personal Library Software, Inc., of Rockville, Maryland, as a systems administrator.

G. WILLIAM YURGATIS, JR., is employed as a special billing clerk for AT&T in Manassas.

1990

JOHN J. AMON is an account executive for Cotter Communications, a sports marketing firm in Charlotte, North Carolina. He develops and executes a national marketing and public relations plan for the Country Time drink mix Winston Cup Racing account.

Capt. T. R. EDWARDS, JR., has been made a full-time teacher of social studies in the Upper School of

(Continued on page 33)

ALUMNUS PROFILE: *Louis Briel '66,* *Portrait Artist*

Louis Briel can tell when he has captured a soul. "Sometimes," the Richmond artist says, "long before I start working on a piece, I have painted the portrait in my mind." He carries that portrait in his head for weeks or months. Then, at some point during the sitting or at the easel, it just "clicks"—the paint flows, and the image the artist has had in his head comes to life. At least, that is the way it happened with Arthur Ashe, tennis star, activist, and—like Briel—Richmond native.

Briel had met Ashe through Virginia Heroes, a program established in 1990 by concerned Richmonders to arrange for "significant and successful adult Virginians" to be mentors to inner city middle school students. Briel and Ashe, Governor Wilder's co-chair of the program, had first worked together in Virginia Heroes in 1991.

In early fall 1992, Briel was asked to do a portrait of Ashe to honor Ashe's service with Virginia Heroes. Ashe, enthusiastic in spite of his illness, sat for Briel and a sixth-grade student in October.

From the sitting have come two paintings. One of the student sketching Ashe will hang in Richmond. The other painting, which has been acquired by the Smithsonian Institution and will hang in the National Portrait Gallery beginning in January 1994, is the one that clicked, when Ashe wasn't posing at all.

"I had actually suggested that we break for a few minutes," recalls Briel. "[Ashe's] tennis racquet became a support, as he gracefully turned it downward and leaned on it. 'I hate to impose on your rest period,' I said, 'but don't move.' He looked directly and intensely at me, with a hint of a smile, and said, 'Okay.' The portrait was set."

Although Ashe would never return for another sitting, Briel was able to complete the portrait from photographs—and from the visual memory of that moment. Because it "clicked" for Louis Briel, we will always have Arthur Ashe, dressed in white shirt and tie for one of the

many speaking engagements during his last months, a bit weary, smiling sadly, and resting on his tennis racquet.

But the tennis hero-activist is not the most well-known person Briel has captured on canvas. The artist's first work, at the age of thirteen, was copying Gilbert Stuart's George Washington (the one we remember from school, with the rough brush strokes at the bottom).

Why paint portraits? "I've thought about that a lot," says Briel. "It has to do with my growing up as an only child. The people I saw in the art books kept me company."

Because his parents did not encourage art as a profession, Briel painted only as a hobby through college and graduate school. He majored in Latin at Hampden-Sydney, graduating *summa cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa in 1966. He went on to earn a Master's degree in classical philology from Harvard University as a Woodrow Wilson fellow, and then taught at Harvard for three years, all the while yearning to practice his art, especially after his 1966 summer fellowship at the American Academy in Rome, where he studied art and architecture.

Following a stint as Latin and humanities instructor and associate director of development at Hampden-Sydney, Briel opened his own studio in Richmond in 1976. His reputation as a portrait painter has been growing ever since. His works hang in the

John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, the United States District Court in Richmond, Union Theological Seminary, and now the National Portrait Gallery, among others. At Hampden-Sydney, his portrait of the late professor of English, T. E. Crawley, hangs in Crawley Forum.

Some of his portraits are tongue-in-cheek: in one Briel has a Hampden-Sydney classics professor, John Brinkley, chasing a balloon. In another picture, a portrait of David Martin (former president of the Martin Agency and former trustee of Hampden-Sydney) is hanging on the wall of his agency; Martin's tie, a gatish striped thing, extends beyond the frame and down the wall.

Other works are touching revelations about the relationship between two or more souls—Bill Winburn '79 and his girlfriend in the morning sun, standing arm in arm and barefoot on the beach, looking wist-

fully out to sea; Hallie, Leland, Wesley, and Taylor Boisseau, schoolgirls and sisters, playing with a giant yellow ribbon.

His present success makes Briel's change of career sound like an easy decision to make. But his profession has hit hard times before and will again. "Portrait painting is like a lot of things," he says. "It comes into and falls out of favor in cycles." That it has been a struggle at times is evident in his motto: "If you're willing to cry, you get to laugh."

Briel still keeps the images of the people he has known—Robert Kennedy, Judge Dortch Warriner, and, of course, Arthur Ashe, among others—in his head. He has rendered them in acrylics for posterity. And in his Carytown studio, Briel is kept company by other sons and fathers, mothers and daughters, children and adults whose souls he has captured on canvas.



Louis Briel '66 in his studio (above) and his portrait of Arthur Ashe (left).

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For information and order forms, write Museum Brick Project, attn. Miss Anita Garland, Box 68, Hampden-Sydney, VA 23943.

The response to the Museum's introductory offer has been overwhelming. The price per brick cannot be guaranteed after December 1993; be sure to order now while space is still available.



Hargrave Military Academy. He also serves as head coach for lacrosse, JV basketball, and the JV football teams, and assistant coach for varsity football and varsity basketball. He was Headmaster of the Middle School last year.

A. RUSSELL ELMORE, JR., is a field service representative for Ecolchem, Inc. in Richmond.

BRONSON E. NEWBURGER is teaching English as a second language at the Universidad Latino Americano de Ciencia y Tecnologia, Curridabat, Costa Rica.

SHAWN C. POWELL is a retail banker at Southern National Bank in Charlotte, North Carolina.

CHRIS ST. JOHN, after working with British-owned Cable and Wireless Communications, is an international account executive with AT&T in Herndon. He lives in Arlington.

1991

WILLIAM W. CLEVELAND was in an automobile accident, breaking his leg in fourteen places. After four months in traction, he went back to work, teaching at Brandon Hall School in Atlanta. He'd like to thank all the Hampden-Sydney people he heard from during his recovery. He is working with both **GLEN HASSLING '91** and **ROB FERGUSON '91**.

GARY HELM DARDEN, a senior consultant and recruiter for management with Alliance Group Corporation in Dallas, traveled to twelve European countries from May through August 1992.

MARK GAMMON is an editor and writer with *Style Weekly* in Richmond. He had been with Carlon Communications.

CHRIS GOODHART was promoted to Coordinator, Creative Services, for the licensing and merchandising division of Turner

Home Entertainment. Goodhart is responsible for overseeing the distribution of all international and domestic creative material. He acts as a liaison with licensees for the purpose of product approval and will maintain quality control on a range of Turner Broadcasting System Inc. properties, including the company's extensive classic film library.

DIMITRIOS HONDROULIS, a graduate of American University, is working at Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Costa Rican State Department), in San José, Costa Rica. He has published a book of poems and short stories and is working on a novel.

DONALD LAING IV is working with Inter-Asia Venture Management H.K. He and his wife Mary-Mac live in Hong Kong.

DALE MATUSEVICH of Roanoke has three jobs. He is an aide at Villa Heights Educational Center, a school for emotionally disturbed adolescents, where he helps coordinate field trips, guest speakers, and all recreational activities. In the afternoon he is a mental health counselor at the Lewis-Gale Psychiatric Center, where he spends time one-on-one with adolescent inpatients. Then he runs magazine and newsflyer deliveries to homes. He is running not just for exercise, but to keep in shape for his try-out with the Kansas City Royals in February.

JEREMY W. RANSONE is a claims representative for Nationwide Insurance Company in Baltimore.

PAUL SCANIELLO has been writing reviews and celebrity interviews for *Music Monitor*.

2nd Lt. **KARL K. SCHNEIDER** U.S. Army, is a rifle platoon leader in the Republic of Korea, B Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment.

M. ALESTER SPEARS traveled to New Zealand, Australia, Fiji, and

the American West after graduation. He works as a finance manager for Mazola Hickory Hollow, Nashville, Tennessee.

1992

BRIAN D. CUNNINGHAM is a trial clerk for the United States Tax Court in Washington, D.C. His job involves substantial travel to more than 80 cities all over the country.

MICHAEL F. CUTTER is a manager trainee for Heritage Bank and Trust in Norfolk.

LANE FOARD is a copywriter with the Packett Group advertising agency in Roanoke. During his first year several of his ads and campaigns have won local and regional awards and one was featured in *Print* magazine's 1993 Regional Design Annual, its survey of outstanding graphic design around the country.

DAMIAN A. JONES, an account executive with Nelson Communications in Lake Forest, California, is working on the "No on 174" campaign (school voucher initiative) in California. Before this he worked on the Bush-Quayle '92 campaign in the communications division.

TURNER C. MOORE lives in Aspen, Colorado, and works for the Tiehack Ski Patrol as leadperson for the Aspen Ambulance Service. After pursuing paramedic certification in Denver last summer, he returned to Aspen as a ski patroller.

MIKE TELLIARD is employed with Weinberg Consulting Group in Washington, D.C.

RUSSELL D. TURNER, former Tiger basketball All-American, has returned to Hampden-Sydney as head cross country coach and assistant basketball coach, after a year as a teacher and coach at the Darlington School in Rome, Georgia.

GEORGE H. (Hobie) WHITMORE joined the staff of the Hampton Roads Maritime Associa-

tion and Hampton Roads Shipping Association in January, as assistant to the executive vice president.

JUSTIN H. (Kip) WOELPER has joined the Baltimore Retail as an investment representative at Alex Brown & Sons, Inc., the oldest investment banking firm in the country.

1993

JONATHAN MACKLER is a freelance art director for the Martin Agency in Richmond.

ANDREW McCLINTOCK is working with Master Systems, Inc., a computer systems analysis consulting firm in McLean.

THACHER WORTHEN has been hired as Associate Director of Annual Giving at the Lawrenceville School. At Hampden-Sydney he was a two-sport All-American, voted co-most valuable player in conference water polo, and was awarded the Gammon Cup at Commencement.

J. PATRICK WRIGHT is teaching Latin at Prince Edward County High School.

Advanced Degrees

1964

DOUGALD L. BLUE III has enrolled in the Medical College of Virginia's M.S. in Health Administration Executive Program. He was named campaign manager for Dr. Gorum Prior, Republican challenger to Bob Ball, long-time House Democrat in the Virginia General Assembly's 74th district (Henrico, Charles City, and part of Richmond).

1967

KENNETH R. HYDE, JR., is a 1991 graduate of the Executive Program of the Kenan-Flagler Business School at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

1969

JAMES E. HENDERSON was ordained to the transitional diaconate in Brooklyn, New York. He is studying for the Maronite Catholic priesthood at Our Lady of Lebanon Seminary in Washington, D.C., where he attends Catholic University and is reading for the pontifical degree of S.T.B. (Bachelor of Sacred Theology).

1970

DAVID P. PAUL III, still practicing dentistry in Norfolk, received a Master's of Business Administration at Old Dominion University in fall 1993, and was accepted into its D.B.A. program.

1980

CHARLES M. DIETZ, JR., of Richmond received a Master's degree in civil engineering from Virginia Tech.

Dr. **M. KENT KISER** graduated in the top ten percent of his dental school class at the West Virginia University in 1983. He was selected to the Air Force's General Practice Residency Program. Now a resident in the Postgraduate Orthodontic Program at Columbia University, he was elected president of the Class of 1994.

1981

JOHN C. ROGERS was named Best Oralist and Best Brief Writer finalist in the 1993 SCALE Intramural Moot Court Competition at



Winners of Southwestern University Law School's 1993 Intramural Moot Court competition: John Rogers '81, Deborah Hooper, Karen Smith (director of the program), Alka Patel, Dean Leigh Taylor, Jack Lucky, Professor Catherine Watson, and Douglas Irwin.

Southwestern University School of Law in Los Angeles. John, a second-year student at SU, lives in Beverly Hills.

1983

E. STILES PEABODY III is studying for a Master's degree in resource management and administration at Antioch University, Keene, New Hampshire.

CARL J. RONCAGLIONE, JR., graduated from Cumberland Law School of Samford University in 1991. He served as a law clerk to the Honorable Judge Charles H. Haden II, Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia for two years; he recently joined Thaxton & Daniels in Charleston, West Virginia.

1984

W. CHARLES BLOCKER, JR., graduated from Kenan-Flagler Business School at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, receiving an M.B.A. with honors in August 1992. He was named manager of Wachovia Bank's Eastern Virginia District in July 1992.

JOHN C. CALLAHAN received an M.D. from the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond in May 1993. He is starting a family practice residency at Riverside Hospital in Newport News.

GARRETT C. JETER attends John Marshall Law School in Atlanta, where he was initiated into the legal fraternity Sigma Delta Kappa, was elected a first-year student representative, and served on the law review.

2nd Lt. **THOMAS S. RICHARDS** recently graduated from the Combat Engineer Officer Course of the Marine Corps, conducted at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

1985

PHILLIP A. HESS of Williamsburg will complete his studies for an M.B.A. at William & Mary Graduate School of Business in May 1994.

JOSEPH W. LIPSCOMB, of Virginia Beach, completed his Certified Financial Planner designation and works as an investment advisor with The Acacia Group.

ARTHUR C. STONE, JR., completed his Bachelor's degree in Film and Media at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond and received his Master of Fine Arts in filmmaking from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago.

1986

PATRICK KEVIN ANONICK graduated from the University of Virginia Medical School in May 1993. He also earned a Ph.D. in biochemistry, in March 1992. This summer Patrick and his family moved from Charlottesville to Pittsburgh, where he began his residency in internal medicine at Presbyterian Hospital.

JOHN M. A. DONELSON has received a Master's of Business Administration degree from Queens College in Charlotte, North Carolina, and has passed the state board examination to become registered as a professional engineer in North Carolina. He is a nuclear engineer

with Duke Power Company.

TIMOTHY K. JORDAN received a law degree from the University of Denver in May 1993. He is working toward an LL.M. in the University's tax program.

1987

Dr. **GEORGE E. (Gef) FAHY** graduated with honors in May 1993 from Eastern Virginia Medical School where he conducted research at the Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine; he was also elected to Alpha Omega Alpha national honor fraternity. He began his residency at Yale-New Haven Hospital. He and his wife Christine live in Branford, Connecticut.

J. BRIAN JACKSON, who from 1987 to 1990 was director of the annual fund at Hampden-Sydney, graduated from the University of Virginia Law School in May 1993.

Dr. **WAYNE B. LUCAS** graduated from the Medical College of Virginia School of Medicine in May 1992. He is a resident at Boston City Hospital, training in internal medicine.

Dr. **WESLEY S. PATTERSON** received a Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from the University of Cincinnati in May 1993. He also received a one-to-two-year post-doctoral fellowship from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation to conduct research at the University of Würzburg, Germany, under the direction of Professor Waldemar Adam.

1988

SEAN M. DAWKINS works for Primerica Financial Services in Atlanta. He entered Emory University School of Business this fall.

1989

RALPH W. BAKER, JR., received a Master of Business Administration from The Darden School at the University of Virginia in May 1993. He is a merchant banking associate with GE Capital.

JAY C. BRUMFIELD, a graduate student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is one of five national recipients of a 1993-94 ACS Division of Analytical Chemistry graduate fellowship sponsored by Proctor & Gamble, for his research, "Investigations of the Chemical and Spatial Properties of Thin Films on Electrode Surfaces using Scanning Microprobe Techniques."

JEFFREY S. COLLINS received a Master's in Computer Science from Florida Institute of Technology in 1991. He is working as a senior programmer-network administrator for Cobro Corporation in Orlando, Florida.

DANIEL A. JENKINS has one more year at William & Mary to complete his M.B.A. Last summer, he worked as an intern at AT&T in Basking Ridge, New Jersey.

ROBERT M. KRAUSS graduated from the University of Missouri with a Master's in Public Administration in 1992.

DOUGLAS McMANAMY graduated from Georgia State University's College of Law and is practicing in Savannah with Barrow, Sims, Morrow & Lee.

1990

THOMAS H. CAWTHON, JR., is a student at Tulane Medical School in New Orleans.

MARK K. DuBOSE has entered Wake Forest University to study business and law (he will receive both an M.B.A. and a J.D.). He had been at the Lawrenceville School for three years as assistant to the headmaster and, this past year, as director of communications for their capital campaign.

In May 1993, **F. BRAWNER GREER** graduated *cum laude* from Wake Forest University School of Law. He started a one-year clerkship with the Honorable James Turk, Federal District Court Judge in Roanoke, in August.

DAVID L. HOBBS received a Master's in Public Administration

from Virginia Commonwealth University in December 1992.

JAY M. JENKINS is pursuing an M.A. in political science at Georgia State University while teaching sixth grade social studies and coaching JV football and wrestling at The Lovett School in Duluth, Minnesota.

ED F. PEARCE III is attending Georgia Tech, where he is working on a Master's of Science degree in the School of Industrial and Systems Engineering.

ROBERT IAN UROFSKY received a Master's in Education Counseling from Virginia Commonwealth University in December 1992. He accepted a position as K-12 counselor in a Yupik Eskimo Village in Tuluksak, Alaska, for the 1993-94 school year.

1991

JAY ABBOTT completed a Master's of Science degree in accounting at the University of Virginia in May 1993.

G. ANTHONY BEDON is pursuing a Master of Science degree in Real Estate Development at the Johns Hopkins University and is working for American Title Guarantee Corporation in Baltimore, Maryland.

CHARLES M. CLELAND, who received his Master's degree in May 1993 from the New School in New York City, is continuing his study of psychology, working towards a Ph.D.

O. DREW GRICE, JR. has been selected for the *Law Review* and has made Dean's List at Cumberland School of Law in Birmingham. He

clerked for Harris, Shields, and Creech in New Bern, North Carolina, last summer.

JAMES C. FELICIANO received an M.A. in Japanese Studies from the University of Michigan in July 1993. His thesis was entitled "Who Really Cares?: The Influence of Gender Ideology on the Determination of Elderly Caretakers in Contemporary Japan." Since August he has been in the Gifu province of Japan, teaching English as a foreign language; he plans to stay two years.

JOSEPH G. GLASS is studying library science at Rutgers University.

MICHAEL C. HARTMAN graduated from the U.S. Army's Ranger School at Ft. Benning, having completed airborne training. He is one of 38 graduates of the 340 who started the course. He is now Fire Team Leader at Ft. Lewis, Washington.

ROBERT F. LEMERT is in his second year of medical school at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston. His wife Deana is operations manager at Merrill Lynch.

BRIAN MICHAEL MITCHELL received a Master's in computer science from Old Dominion University and began work on his doctorate in computer science there this fall.

NOLAN RAY NICELY, JR., is in his third year of law school at the University of Virginia.

MAX REID entered a Ph.D. program in economics at the Univer-

sity of Rochester. He had been employed by the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond.

JOSEPH ALLEN (Tripp) REYNOLDS III attended the Radeliffe Publishing Program in August 1993.

1992

J. DAVID HUNGARLAND entered the University of Arkansas College of Medicine in August 1993.

BRETT MARDEN has enrolled in the Porfolio Center in Atlanta, a graduate-level school for people interested in going into advertising. He is in the art-director track.

2nd Lt. **PHILIP ALSTON MIDDLETON** graduated from The Basic School at Marine Corps Combat Development Command in Quantico in July 1993.

MARK NEWCOMB is in his second year at Duke Divinity School.

PAUL KOELLIKER is in his second year at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta.

RAYMOND J. VENO, JR., is in the University of Tulsa's Master's program in biology.

1993

BRIAN CHRISTOPHER MONK entered the Virginia-Matlyland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine at Virginia Tech in August 1993.

At the wedding of William Ball '86 and Pamela Hughes: left to right, Rick Miller '86, Frank Blankemeyer '86, Bill, Pam, Chip Hawthorn '88, Tom Stark '86, Rick Ball '89.



At the wedding of Will Bettendorf '86 and Sarah Davies in Wales (reported but not pictured in our last issue): left front—Michael Holt, Jr., ringbearer; front row—Bill Tavenner '86, Lyle Minton, Jim Bettendorf, Sr., Sarah and Will Bettendorf '86, Jim Banning '87, Jim Bettendorf, Jr.; back row—Scott Banning '85, Gareth Davies (brother of the bride), Tyler Dinsmore '86, Ralph Davies (father of the bride), John Robinson '86, and Ed McMullen '86.



Marriages

1976

FRANK C. BEDINGER III married Holly King Sims of Atlanta on October 3, 1992, at the Cathedral of St. Philip in Atlanta. They spent their honeymoon in Vienna, Budapest, and Prague.

1980

DONALD R. CROUCH married Susan Lynn Godwin on June 19, 1993, in Lowry. They live in Lynchburg.

1982

DAVID A. S. HEPPNER married Caroline Frances Howard of Norton in July 1993. Hampden-Sydney men who were ushers at the ceremony were **Prescott H. Gay '74** of Lynchburg and **Daniel A. Huskey '81** of Midlothian. Caroline, a civil engineering graduate of the University of Virginia, is a registered professional with Hurt & Proffitt, Inc. David is a financial analyst and investment advisor with Branch Cabell. They live in Lynchburg.

1983

C. MARK KELLY was married to Jill Walker on April 4, 1992. They

live in Charlotte, North Carolina, where Mark is a lawyer with Parker, Poe, Adams & Bernstein. Jill, a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is an account executive with Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising, New York.

E. STILES PEABODY III was married in August 1992 to Nora Krisztinicz, who attends Antioch University in Keene, New Hampshire.

1985

W. RYLAND GARDNER III and Katherine (Kip) Brooks of Millboro were married in May 1992.

KENNETH G. PANKEY, JR. married Leslie Tray. They live in Williamsburg.

C. LANDON ROYALS married Joan Rebecca Nadler of Bloomfield, Michigan, on June 6, 1992. They live in Baltimore, Maryland.

D. SCOTT WILLIAMSON, JR. married Colleen Smith on August 1, 1992.

1986

WILLIAM L. BALL III married Pamela Hughes on June 6, 1992, in Georgetown, South Carolina. Their reception was held on Pawley's Island. They are living in Winston-Salem, where he works for R. J. Reynolds.

EDWARD W. GAMBLE IV and Mary Quint, a graduate of Texas A&M University, were married on April 24, 1993, in Alexandria. Eddie is employed as a credit analyst for Federal National Mortgage Association in Washington, D.C.

Hampden-Sydney attendees included **Ed McMullen '86**, **Doug King '86**, **Ted McKinney '86**, **Kip Keenan '86**, **David Hobbs '86**, **Mark Espigh '87**, **Tyler Dinsmore '86**, **Bret Bobo '86**, **Scott Banning '85**, **Jim Banning '87**, and **Dan Jenkin '86**. The Gambles live in Alexandria.

JOSEPH N. JACKSON, JR., married Kathleen Andrea Weeks on October 3, 1992, in Newport, Rhode Island. They traveled in Europe for their honeymoon.

SAMUEL G. (GIL) LAYTON III married Kristy Elliott of Charlotte, North Carolina, on July 7, 1992.

ERIK JOHN OLFSON married Susanne Simons (Hollins '85) in December. Erik is the district manager of General Elevator Inc., while Susanne works for Polo-Ralph Lauren. They live in Coraopolis, Pennsylvania.

1987

PATRICK B. KANE married Karen Renee Rountree on June 26, 1993, in Franklin. Best men were Brian

Kane, father of the groom, and **Adam Labar '87**; groomsmen were **Jack Horner '86** and **Mike Chenault '88**.

Dr. WAYNE B. LUCAS married Louise Harris on November 14, 1992. They live in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

1988

RICHARD F. ANSELL married Elizabeth Temple Shanklin (Hollins '90) on October 3, 1992, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Richmond. **David Ansell, Jr. '82** was best man; **Ned Ware '88** and **Lee Grubb '89** were groomsmen. Other alumni attending were **Dr. Burness F. Ansell, Jr. '54**, **Dr. Nelson Fox '51**, **Carl Bowmer '63**, **Billy Ware '60**, **Jerry Ransome '90**, **Brad Turner '87**, **Billy Reid '92**, **Jay Abbott '91**, **Paul Toler '86**, **Mike Adams '86**, and **Paul Thompson '86**.

MARK A. CITRONE and Lorraine Harrington were married on January 2, 1993, in Bethel Park, Pennsylvania. They live in Ellington, Connecticut. Hampden-Sydney graduates in attendance were **Robert Citrone '87** (best man), **Michael Citrone '91**, **George Tribble '91**, **Edward Thomas '88**, **Albert Boler '88**, **John Russ '88**, **Ted Cox '87**, and **Erik Walter '87**.

JEFFREY LEE JACKSON and

Right: Jack Tarver '92 and Stacey Miller were married at the lake on their farm.

Below: At the wedding of Richard Ansell '88 and Temple Shanklin: (left to right) Billy Ware '60, Jerry Ransome '90, B.F. Ansell, Jr. '54, Ned Ware '88, Mike Adams '86, Paul Toler '86, Richard and Temple, Brad Turner '87, Lee Grubb '89, Dave Ansell '82 and Paul Thompson '86.



Left: Tim Arnold '94 and Patricia Gardner were married in June.

Below: At the wedding of Mark Citrone '88 and Lorraine Harrington, (left to right, first row) John Russ '88, Erik Walter '87, Lorraine and Mark, Albert Boler '88; standing, Robert Citrone '87, George Tribble '91, Edward Thomas '88, Ted Cox '87, Michael Citrone '91.



Maria McGarry Cummings of Towson, Maryland, were married on January 2, 1993, at the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore. They live in Baltimore.

1989

CHRISTOPHER T. BELL married Kimberly A. Tilton (Longwood '92) in February 1990.

DAVID P. GERBER married Cynthia Lyn Young (Longwood '92) on November 28, 1992, in Suffolk. Groomsmen included Charles W. Pryor III '89 and Douglas E. Maddox '89. The Gerbers live in Scarsdale, New York.

ROBERT M. KRAUSS married Bridget Lanford on August 8, 1992, in Nassau Bay, Texas.

KEVIN E. MARTIN-GAYLE married Elisabeth Biddle (Randolph-Macon '92) on October 17, 1992. Michael Brost '89 was best man.

1990

ALAN KEITH BARR married Kelly Elizabeth Kavanaugh of Lynchburg in July 1993. Kelly graduated from Mary Baldwin College with a degree in art history and from Virginia Commonwealth University with a Master of Teaching degree. Michael W. Topping '90 of Portsmouth and Paul C. Venable '90 of Virginia Beach were ushers. The Barrs live in Blackstone, where they are both teachers at Kenston Forest School.

THOMAS H. CAWTHON, JR. married Paige Elise Miller of Montgomery, Alabama, on July 18, 1992. In the wedding were Scott Lake '90, Harry Kelleher '90; Pete Daniel, Robert Stockhausen '90, Ed Pearce '90, and Drew Herrington '90 were also in attendance.

A. RUSSELL ELMORE, JR., and Christine Inzerillo (Longwood '90) were married on August 22, 1993, on the Anabelle Lee Riverboat in Richmond. Guests from Hampden-Sydney included groomsmen Adlai Wood '92 and Stuart Shiplett '90. Also in attendance were Theta Chi's Chris Grubb '87, Van Russell '92, Chris Stevens '92, Carl Bivens '92, Tommy Pucher '92, Carter Redd '91, Braxton Pollard '91, Coleman Pollard '93, and John-Garrett Kemper '93 (on drums).

RAYMOND L. HAMPTON married Robin Michelle Barrett (Mary Baldwin College) in Bedford in August 1993. Michael Harris '89 and Russell Elmore, Jr. '90 were



At the wedding of Danny Ray Williams '92 and Stacey Davis: Samantha Davis and Nathan Cole in front; Beth Carver, Melanie Morris, Kathy Roach, Laura Doss, Shana Canada, Stacey, Pastor Greg Mayborn, Danny, Walt Williams, Jr., Jody Williams '87, Jeff Williams, Kevin Davis, and Todd Lampman '91.

ushers. The Hamptons live at Smith Mountain Lake.

THOMAS S. LAYTON married Anne Corvin Van Senus of Raleigh, North Carolina, on September 5, 1993, in Rochester, New York. His brother Gil Layton '86 was head usher and Steve Fore '90 was a groomsman.

1991

ROBERT FAULL LEMERT married Deana M. Catana on

December 5, 1992, in Greenville, South Carolina. Reed Skaggs '92 was one of the groomsmen.

BRIAN M. MITCHELL married Shelia Louise Lewis (Longwood College) on August 14, 1993, in Appomattox. Kristi Forbes (wife of David Forbes '91) of Atlanta was the matron of honor. Shelia is a special education teacher in Newport News. Brian works with Lafarge Calcium Aluminates in Chesapeake. They live in Newport News.

At the wedding of J. Michael Parkerson '91 and Nikki Fisher: in front, Jay Abbott '91, Max Reid '91, and Chris Hutchinson '91.



CHARLES ESMOND MOSS married Anne Lewis Coffey on March 20, 1993. They live in Lynchburg, where he works as a pharmacist for Extended Care Associates.

J. MICHAEL PARKERSON and Nikki Fisher (Mary Baldwin '92) were married on April 17, 1993, in Danville. In the wedding party were best man Max Reid '91, groomsmen Jay Abbott '91, and Chris Hutchinson '91. Also in attendance were Milton Reid II '68, David Forbes '91, Mark Gammon '91, Bill English '92, and Brent Railey '91. The Parkersons live in Charlottesville, where Nikki attends the University of Virginia School of Medicine. Michael is an information systems analyst for Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Virginia in Richmond.

JEREMY WARNER RANSONE and Kristin Elizabeth Kardash of Annapolis were married on June 12, 1993. Kristin has a political science degree from Hollins College and is working as assistant director of the annual fund at the College of Notre Dame in Baltimore. They live in Annapolis. Jonathan McGrady '91 was a groomsman at the wedding.

1992

JACK W. TARVER III and Stacy Miller (RMWC '92) were married on July 10, 1993, in Bishop, Georgia. Paul Koelliker '92 served as best man. They live in Bishop on a farm with a lake. Jack is attending the University of Georgia.

DANNY RAY WILLIAMS and Stacey Lynn Davis (Virginia Tech '93) of Spout Spring were married on June 19, 1993, in Appomattox. His father, Walter Williams, Jr., was best man. His brothers Jody Williams '87 of Virginia Beach and Jeff Williams of Winter Park, Colorado, and Todd Lampman '91 of Willard, Maryland, were ushers. Danny and Stacey live in Spout Spring.

1994

TIMOTHY DAVID ARNOLD married Patricia Ann Gardner on June 19, 1993, in Alexandria. They live in Mercy Seat.

Births

1966

To the Hon. and Mrs. WILLIAM A. TALLEY, JR., a daughter, Cason Hope Talley, on June 22, 1992. They live in Palmyra.

1967

To Mr. & Mrs. EDWARD C. MOOMAW, JR., a daughter, Abigail Gardner Moomaw, on May 1, 1992. They live in Roanoke.

1970

To Mr. and Mrs. E. CARTER ELLIOTT, a son, Nicholas Graham Dudley Elliott, on May 13, 1993. They live in Charlottesville.

1971

To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H. RANDOLPH, a son, John Hamilton "Jack" Randolph, Jr., on August 20, 1991, in Rockville, Maryland. John and Sandra live in Frederick, Maryland.

1972

To Mr. and Mrs. WALTER W. MILLER III, a daughter, Kana Louise Miller, on May 24, 1992. They live in Decatur, Georgia.

1975

To Mr. & Mrs. T. R. SHELLY III, twins, a son, Robert Willis, and a daughter, Beverly Lee, on May 27, 1993. Will and Lee join Charles Edward (Charlie), 5, and James Thaddeus (Jay), 4.

1976

To Mr. and Mrs. DRURY H. BLAIR, JR., a daughter, Emily Ann Blair, on March 18, 1993. They live in South Lake Tahoe, California.

To Mr. and Mrs. ANDREW L. MOORE, JR., of Fredericksburg, a daughter, Anna Louise Moore, on April 9, 1993.

1977

To Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM K. ALMOND, a son, Benjamin Henry Almond, on May 6, 1992. They live in Estes Park, Colorado.

1978

To Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD V. O'HANLAN, of Stamford, Connecticut, a son, Edward Chase O'Hanlan, on February 8, 1992.

1979



Above left: Elizabeth Chandler Brailsford (Robert Brailsford '83). Above right: fourth son Zachary C. Lovelace (Charles Lovelace '84) seated in front of twin Matthew Ora, 4, Charlie Branch, 5, and twin James Quarles, 4. Photo contributed by their grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Skinner Lovelace '50.

To Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM O. BATTLE, a daughter, Kathryn Emily Battle. They live in Richmond.

1980

To Mr. and Mrs. OWEN L. SCHRUM III, twins, Eric Lewis and Meredith Lee Schrum, on October 2, 1992. They live in Atlantic Beach, Florida.

1981

To Captain and Mrs. DOUGLAS S. DENHAM, a second daughter, Briana Erin Denham, on March 30, 1993. They live in San Antonio, Texas, where he is assigned to Randolph Air Force Base.

To Mr. and Mrs. TRACY W. GAMMON, a daughter, Katherine Hunter Gammon, on May 13, 1992. They live in Hickory, North Carolina.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. KEITH LEACH, a son, Casey McCormick Leach, on June 25, 1992. They live in Tallahassee, Florida.

To Mr. and Mrs. JAMES C. THOMPSON, JR., a daughter, Jessica Dallas Thompson, on August 18, 1992. They live in Rockville, Maryland.

To Mr. & Mrs. FRANKLIN P. WATKINS, JR., a daughter, Claire Parker Watkins, on August 8, 1993. They live in Richmond.

1982

To Dr. & Mrs. MARK A. DEATON, a daughter, Caroline Arcey Deaton, on July 3, 1993. They live in Nashville, where he practices otolaryngology.

To Mr. and Mrs. F. BRADLEY GRAY, JR., a daughter, Margaret Banner Gray, on June 25, 1993. They live in Richmond.

To Mr. and Mrs. ROSZELL D. HUNTER IV, a daughter, Adele Hunter, on April 20, 1993. They live in Brussels, Belgium.

To Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD T. MACK, a daughter and fourth child, Jamie L. Mack, on February 3, 1993. They live in Culpeper, where he is an auditor for ITT-Teves Automotive.

To Mr. & Mrs. JON A. PACE, a daughter, Claire Legrand Pace, on September 2, 1993. They live in Richmond.

1983

To Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT J. BONAVENTURA, a son, Christian James Bonaventura, on September 8, 1992. They live in New York City.

To Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT E. BRAILSFORD, a daughter, Elizabeth Chandler Brailsford, on December 9, 1992. They live in Roanoke, where he is employed by Wheat First Securities.

To Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD L. BREEDEN IV, a daughter, Emily Arlene Breedon, on November 22, 1991. They live in Richmond.

To Mr. and Mrs. ANTHONY B. CONTE, a son, Joseph August Conte, on June 12, 1993. They live in Richmond.

To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN C. DICKINSON, a daughter, Hillary Bradshaw Dickinson, on July 5, 1992. They live in Richmond.

To Mr. & Mrs. CLAIBORNE B. MORTON III, a son, Claiborne

Charles Morton, on September 7, 1992. They live in Birmingham.

To Mr. and Mrs. CARL JAMES RONCAGLIONE, JR., a son, Carl James Roncaglione III, on March 29, 1992. They live in Charleston, West Virginia.

1984

To Mr. & Mrs. DAVID A. ARIAS, a son, Jason Anthony Arias, on January 16, 1993. David, Valerie, and their daughter Megan and son Jason, "all happy and healthy," live outside San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD D. FOLEY, a son, Richard D. Foley, Jr., on September 30, 1992. They live in Richmond.

To Mr. and Mrs. DAVID F. JONES, a daughter, Caroline Elizabeth Jones, on September 29, 1992. They live in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

To Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES THOMAS (TOMMY) LOVELACE, their fourth son, Zachary C. Lovelace, on July 10, 1992. They live in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina. Zachary is the grandson of Thomas Skinner Lovelace '50.

1985

To Mr. and Mrs. GARY W. BOSWICK, a son, G. Weston Boswick, on June 28, 1992. They live in Norfolk.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. PENDLETON DuPUIS, a second son, born in August 1992. They live in Bethesda, Maryland.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. SCOTT FINNEY, a daughter, Rachel Carrington Finney, on July 27, 1992. They live in Gloucester.

To Mr. and Mrs. BRIAN HOEY, a son, Alexander Morgan Hoey, on June 8, 1993.

To Mr. and Mrs. CHRISTOPHER T. MCGEE, a son, Christopher Blaylock McGee, on July 9, 1993. They live in Richmond.

To Mr. and Mrs. JAY D. MITCHELL, a son, Tymon Dooley Mitchell, on July 30, 1993. They live in Atlanta.

1986

To Dr. and Mrs. PATRICK KEVIN ANONICK, a son, Nathan Monroe Anonick, on January 22, 1992. They live in Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

To Mr. and Mrs. GREG HOEY, a daughter, Elizabeth Coakley Hoey, on November 21, 1991.

To Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL P. MILLER, a daughter, Katherine

Kelleher Miller, on December 19, 1992. They live in Alexandria.

1987

To Mr. and Mrs. JAY JALENAK, JR., a son, Jay Morton Jalenak III, on June 19, 1993. They live in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

To Mr. and Mrs. KENNETH D. MEYER, a son, Kenneth Davis Meyer, Jr., on November 11, 1992. They live in Wake Forest, North Carolina.

1989

To Mr. and Mrs. CHRISTOPHER T. BELL, a daughter, Haden Leigh Bell, on August 4, 1993.

To Mr. and Mrs. CHRISTIAN KIESAU, a daughter, Augusta Evans Kiesau, on August 19, 1993.

1990

To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN E. BRINKLEY, a son, John Edward Brinkley II, on December 25, 1991. They live in Portsmouth.

1991

To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN M. MERRITT, a daughter, Isabelle Lindsey Merritt, on November 20, 1992. They live in Atlanta.

Deaths

1917

EDWARD ROBERTSON, a rice farmer, died on January 30, in Marianna, Arkansas. The last member of the Class of 1917, he was 98.

1918

Dr. WILLIAM WHITFIELD ELLIOTT died on November 2, 1993, in Raleigh, North Carolina; he was 95. Born in Darlington Heights in Prince Edward County, he had taught mathematics at Duke University for 42 years before his retirement in 1967. After graduating with honors from Hampden-Sydney, he went on to graduate school at the University of Kentucky and the University of Georgia, earning a Ph.D. in mathematics from Cornell University in 1924. The co-author of a perennially popular textbook, *First-year College Mathematics*, he also published many articles in the *American Journal of Mathematics*.

He was a member of the American Mathematics Society and the Mathematical Association of America. On the side, he parlayed his skill at mathematics into a winning system for playing bridge, his lifetime passion; in 1950 he became North Carolina's first Life Master in Bridge—the "highest accolade of organized bridge," awarded after the player has amassed 300 master points, earned "by fractions in authorized local tournaments, in somewhat bigger blocks in sectional and regional tournaments, and at least 30 'red points' in national competition." The highest-ranked Life Master in North Carolina history, he was named to the Board of Directors of the American Contract Bridge League when it was refounded in 1956. His brother Emmett Roach Elliott '28 taught mathematics at Hampden-Sydney for 30 years.

1922

LOUIS H. EDMUNDS, M.D., died on January 15, 1993, in Seattle, Washington.

1925

Dr. WILLIAM C. BARGER died on July 9, 1993, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. A neuropsychiatrist and specialist in reading disabilities, he

had been for many years the senior school psychiatrist with the New York City Board of Education. His invention of the "Mirrorreading Board," used in conjunction with his book *The Mirror Technique for Difficult Readers* as a treatment for dyslexia, brought him worldwide renown and the gratitude of many students on whom other specialists had given up. Dr. Barger made many trips to professional conferences to explain the Board. A musician as well as a doctor, he composed for the piano and was a partner in Barger and Barclay, a music publishing firm which handled the compositions of Glenn Gould and promoted the publication of works by younger composers. He held degrees from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and the Neurological Institute of New York; was a fellow in the American Society of Mental Deficiency and the American Academy of Child Psychiatry; and was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, and the [English] Royal Society of Medicine.

WILLIAM W. BARNWELL, of Falls Church, died in June 1993.

BRANTLY TURPIN WILLIS, of Orange, died on September 4, 1993. He was proprietor of several Rapidan Trading Posts.

1928

ROBERT N. ROSEBRO died on May 23, 1993, in Jacksonville, Florida. A retired senior vice president and trust officer of Branch Bank & Trust in Gastonia, North Carolina, he served as president of the Trust Division of the N.C. Bankers Association and treasurer of the Glenn Foundation. He was also a member of First Presbyterian Church; a member and honorary member of the Gastonia Rotary Club; and an Exalted Ruler of the Elks Club. The Boys Clubs of America honored him with the Medallion Award.

1930

Dr. WILLIAM ALLEN JOHNS of Richmond died on June 23, 1993. He was president of Johnston-Willis Hospital from 1971 to 1978 and chief of surgery from 1965 to 1976. The Buckingham native received his medical degree from the University of Virginia and completed his residency at Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore. He served in the U.S. Navy during WWII, attaining the

rank of commander. He was a member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of Virginia, the Southern Surgical Association, and the Eastern Surgical Society; for nine years he was the governor from Virginia to the American College of Surgeons. He was an elder emeritus of Second Presbyterian Church.

1933

ROBERT C. LEWIS, JR., former vice president of the American Red Cross, died on February 25, 1993. Before his retirement in 1975, he had been employed by the Red Cross for nearly 40 years, serving as its field service director in Europe and operations director in the China-Burma-India theater during World War II. He was Red Cross Commissioner in Tokyo, deputy manager in the Southeastern United States, and director of operations in Europe before being named assistant to the vice president in Washington in 1956. He became vice president in 1957, when he was named national director of services to the armed forces and veterans. For his work during World War II, he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Outstanding Public Service Medal of the Defense Department. He was a founder of the Center for International Security Studies of the American Security Council Education Foundation. A native of Culpeper, he had lived in Charlottesville since his retirement.

1937

FRANK C. BEDINGER, JR., Boynton attorney, died at his home on February 9, 1993. After graduation from Hampden-Sydney, he earned his law degree from Washington & Lee University School of Law and joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During World War II, he served for a time as an intelligence agent in South America, investigating German activities. After returning to the United States, he joined the U. S. Marine Corps as a buck private, distinguished himself during basic training, and was a drill instructor for a year before he volunteered for duty in the South Pacific. He was on his way back to the United States to receive his commission when the War ended. Through their law practice, he and his father together served Mecklenburg and its surrounding counties for more than 110 years. At his death, he was

Senior Partner in the law firm of Bedinger, Lipscomb, Nelson, Keel. He had also been Senior Warden of the Vestry of Saint James' Episcopal Church. Charter Member of the Boynton Volunteer Fire Department; former Mayor of Boynton; member, Virginia State Bar Disciplinary Board, 1976-1981; and a member of the local board of the Boynton Office of Signer Bank (and its predecessor entities) since 1978.

The Reverend **WILLIAM B. HAYWARD**, Presbyterian minister, died on April 14, 1993, in Dunedin, Florida. Born in Memphis, Tennessee, he was educated at Union Theological Seminary and ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1940. He served as pastor in Kannapolis and Raeford, North Carolina, before his retirement in 1980. He was a pastor for 16 years at First Presbyterian Church of Dunedin.

ARTHUR E. JONES, JR., of Huntington, New York, died on April 20, 1993. He was retired from Young and Rubicam Advertising Agency.

1938

Dr. **HORACE E. CROMER, JR.**, of Austin, Texas, died on December 24, 1992.

1940

Dr. **RICHARD H. LOWE, JR.**, of Roanoke, died on February 13, 1993. A graduate of the University of Virginia Medical School, he did his residency in urology at the University of Tennessee Medical School. In addition to many years of medical practice in the Roanoke Valley, he served as a Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U.S. Navy. He was a past president of the Virginia Urological Society, a member of the Roanoke Academy of Medicine, the American Urological Association, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Committee of the Medical Society of Virginia. He also served as president and chairman of the board of the Certified Medical Representatives Institute, Inc., a non-profit educational institute serving thousands of students throughout the country.

HUGH MAXWELL SEAMANS, of Richmond and Franklin, died on December 15, 1992. Mr. Seamans was a member of Providence United Methodist Church and was a retired employee of DuPont.



Richard Lowe '40

1941

The Reverend **JOHN G. (Jack) ARMES**, of Hague, New York, died on March 3, 1993. A graduate of the Faith Theological Seminary of Wilmington, Delaware, he was ordained in 1941 and served as chaplain for the U.S. Navy Reserves and as Assistant General Secretary for the Independent Board of Presbyterian Foreign Missions. Rev. Armes and his wife then served as missionaries for more than 30 years in Kenya until his retirement in 1983.

Dr. **WALTER RANDOLPH CHITWOOD, SR.**, physician and historian of Wytheville, died on January 14, 1993. After serving as captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War II, he helped his father establish the Chitwood Memorial Clinic in 1948, which he ran until he retired from medical practice in 1965. After retirement, he pursued his lifelong interest in photography and history. He is the author of several books on the history of Wythe County and of medical practice in Southwest Virginia; he also helped to compile three albums of old Wythe County photographs. An active member of numerous historical societies, he served on the board of the Wythe County Public Library and Sovran Bank. In 1990, he received the Wytheville-Wythe-Bland Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year Award.

Dr. **SAMUEL W. LIPPINCOTT, JR.**, of Wilmington, Delaware, died on December 31, 1992.



Walter R. Chitwood '41

1942

MEREDITH FREEMAN, SR., principal owner of and partner in Freeman Auto Parts, Inc., died in South Hill on February 19, 1993. After serving in the U.S. Army during World War II, he returned to South Hill and opened a car dealership with his father and three brothers. During the 1950s the family opened Freeman Auto Parts, Inc. in Lawrenceville; the company later expanded to Crewe, Blackstone, South Hill, and Emporia. He was an elder of South Hill Presbyterian Church and served on several of its committees; he was also a Mason and member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

1943

JAMES TAYLOR ROBERTSON, of Montross, died on March 14, 1993. He was co-founder and senior partner in the Hutt & Robertson law firm. He was mayor of Montross for several terms, and past president of the Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Society, and a member of the Northern Neck Bar Association and the Montross Lions Club. Co-founder and president of Westmoreland Industrial Development Corporation, he served for 20 years as chairman of the Westmoreland County Democratic Committee, chairman of the 99th District House of Representatives Committee, and chairman of the Northern Neck State Senatorial District. He was a past vestryman and finance chairman of St. James Episcopal Church.

1964

PAUL V. WILLIAMS, of Moorefield, West Virginia, died on March 9, 1993. Williams was an attorney, C.P.A., and real estate broker who owned and operated Paul V. Williams Land Company. He received a B.S. in Business Administration from West Virginia University in 1965 and a Doctor of Jurisprudence from West Virginia University in 1969. He served as mayor of Moorefield, was deacon of Moorefield Presbyterian Church, and a member of Moorefield American Legion. He was a member of the South Branch Valley Bar Association, Potomac Highland Board of Realty, Hardy County Rural Development Authority, and Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

1973

STEPHEN G. CAMPBELL, of Marietta, Georgia, died on November 25, 1992.

College Family

Miss **ELIZABETH LEE MCWHORTER**, 71, died on August 23, 1993, in Atlanta. A Christian educator, she traveled extensively throughout the nation for the Presbyterian Church. She was the daughter of Bessie B. Gammon (sister of President Edgar Gammon) and Ashton W. McWhorter, acting president of Hampden-Sydney from 1917 to 1919, and the sister of Jennie B. McWhorter, who is buried in College Church Cemetery. Miss Elizabeth McWhorter claimed to be the only woman ever born in a men's dormitory—her mother gave birth to her when the family lived in the Stagger Inn apartment of Venable Hall at Hampden-Sydney.

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Delivery in Virginia ... add \$13.41 Va. Sales Tax for each Server. _____

West of Mississippi River ... add \$5.00 for shipping _____

TOTAL ORDER: _____

Purchaser's Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Daytime Phone () _____

SHIP TO: If "ship to" address is different from above Purchaser's address, please attach shipping address to order form.

PRINT NAME & CLASS YEAR IN THIS SPACE YEAR: _____

I prefer to pay as follows:

IN FULL BY CHECK OR MONEY ORDER - payable to "H-SC Server".

IN FULL BY CREDIT CARD. Following shipment of my server(s) please charge the full amount due to my credit card as indicated below.

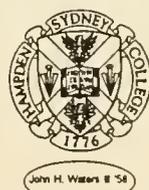
THREE EQUAL INSTALLMENTS .. I understand that the grand total amount of my order will be divided into three equal payments and charged against my credit card each month - beginning from the time of shipment.

Credit Card Information. VISA MasterCard

Full Account Number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Signature _____

** All orders are subject to acceptance. There is no finance charge on the monthly payment plan.



Note: All servers include the College coat-of-arms, engraved on a solid brass medallion, plus a matching brass plate with name and class year. Medallion and name plaque are mounted using brass screws.

Check here if you do not want the medallion and name plaque.

The Official
HAMPDEN-SYDNEY SERVER



25" wide
16" deep
41" high

A truly handsome and practical 18th-century reproduction the Hampden-Sydney Server is the ultimate in bar servers, constructed with a removable tray top and fold-away sawbuck legs. The lift-off tray is designed with a shaped high gallery top and cut-out hand holders. The high sides prevent tipping over bottles or pitchers.

Handcrafted in Virginia of solid cherry wood and hand-rubbed to a lustrous translucent finish. A jade, cultured marble insert adds beauty and protection.

If ever there was a furniture piece that would make a remembered gift for a graduate or friend of the College, we think the Hampden-Sydney Server is that piece.

Each is personalized with a solid brass medallion engraved with the Hampden-Sydney College coat-of-arms, plus a matching brass plaque engraved with the recipient's name and class year.

*Order early for Christmas '93 delivery.
Convenient interest-free monthly installment plan.
Fully guaranteed. Return within thirty days for exchange or full refund.*

To order, fill out the form inside the back cover and mail it to the Hampden-Sydney Alumni Association, Post Office Box 26, Midlothian, VA 25115, or phone 1-800-855-6255, Monday-Friday, 10 am-5 pm

THE
Record
HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE
Hampden-Sydney, VA 23943

Address Correction Requested

Mrs. Florence Seamster
Box 7
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampden-Sydney, VA 23943

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